

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

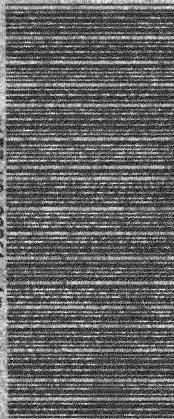
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FEDERAL BUREAU
OF
INVESTIGATION

HEADQUARTERS

Declassified
Authority: RD 36642
By: James Mathis
Date: 04-10-2014

#57-0-22851-1*



SERIALS 1

19822-NH - 151

DO NOT DESTROY
HISTORICAL
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

ENTIRE FILE REVIEWED
FOR HISTORICAL
PURPOSES

SpfjL 5/20/2014

Transfer - Call 3421

Use Care in Handling this File

R
airtel
8/12/71

1 - Mr. J.C. Trainor
1 - Mr. R.M. Egan

To: SAC, Springfield (157-220)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

From: Director, FBI

RACIAL VIOLENCE
CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS, 8/8/71
RACIAL MATTERS

Reurteia 8/9, 10/71.

In view of the volatile situation now existing in Champaign, Illinois, you should target [redacted] and other logical sources to identify extremist groups in Champaign, Illinois, active or inactive which may become involved in the situation in Champaign.

Specifically, in addition to intensifying investigation of the Black Revolutionary Party (BRP) to ascertain current information concerning plans and activities, you should also target your sources against the United Youth Movement, the Black Coalition, and the Black Action Council for United Progress. All of these groups, based on past investigation, appear to have potential for violence.

In addition, you should conduct logical investigation to ascertain any past association of the slain Negro, James Williams, with local black extremist groups.

Where appropriate, you should open separate investigations of both organizations and individuals and advise Bureau of the subjects of these new investigations.

1 - Springfield (157-2145) (BRP)

① - 157-15276 (BRP)

RME:pjc
(7)

157-22861-

157-15276
NOT RECORDED
98 AUG 12 1971

RT

SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2

ORIGINAI
FILED 157-6-52-2420

DUPLICATE YELLOW

58AUG F 248

F 466

Airtel to Springfield
Re: Racial Violence
Champaign, Illinois, 8/8/71

Continue to advise Bureau on a timely basis of developments in this matter and promptly furnish any pertinent data developed to local authorities.

Submit pertinent data developed in a form suitable for dissemination under appropriate caption.

An extra copy is being furnished for inclusion in your file on ERP.

NOTE:

Referenced teletypes set forth that on 8/8/71 a group of armed blacks attempted to ambush officers of the Champaign, Police Department in the ghetto area of Champaign. Local authorities had been forewarned and when they attempted to apprehend, the blacks opened fire. In the exchange, a 17-year-old black was killed. A shotgun was found beside the youth, and he was wearing rubber gloves and carried a belt of ammunition. Springfield source has advised that ambush was originally set up by one Negro youth gang against another; latter being the ERP of Champaign. However, when police arrived, the fire was directed against them. Source advised because of the death of the black youth, feuding youth gangs have declared truce and there is a strong chance of retaliation against local authorities.

ALLTEL

1 - Mr. P. E. Nugent

SO, Springfield (157-2939)

2/15/73

From: Acting Director, FBI

ROBERT LEE BROWNLEE
EM - EN

ReSILET and letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated 1/29/73 captioned as above.

Information contained in referenced LHM indicates subject, Robert Lee Brownlee, purchased a machine gun in Columbus, Georgia, some time prior to 12/15/72. Brownlee and other unidentified individuals allegedly fired this weapon in order to try it out.

Steve Dorsey, leader of the Black Revolutionary Party (BRP) in Champaign, Illinois, reportedly indicated a desire to proceed to Columbus in order to obtain ten more machine guns.

It is not clear from information set forth in your LHM as to whether the test firing of the weapon obtained by Brownlee occurred in the Columbus area, whether it was transported to Champaign, Illinois, for testing, if it was subsequently acquired by Dorsey's organization in Champaign or whether other disposition was made of it.

Additionally, no information is set forth in your LHM concerning investigation undertaken by your office in an attempt to determine whether Dorsey, or other members of the BRP, did, in fact, travel to Georgia for the purpose of obtaining additional machine guns through subject.

You should promptly submit a supplemental LHM setting forth such information in order that it might receive appropriate dissemination at the Bureau. If information is developed indicating Dorsey and his organization are in possession of one or more machine guns, target logical sources and informants to obtain complete details

① - 157-22861 (Black Revolutionary Party)

PEN:sra/lmk
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

157-22861

NOT RECORDED
13 FEB 15 1973

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55FEB20 1973

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-521

Airtel to Springfield
Re: Robert Lee Brownlee

concerning the source for such weapons, their present location, and other pertinent data. Promptly advise appropriate local and Federal authorities and initiate immediate investigation seeking prosecutive action for violation of the National Firearms Act. You should, of course, expeditiously report complete information concerning these weapons under the Black Revolutionary Party caption.

An extra copy of this communication is being furnished to your office for inclusion in its file concerning the BRP.

NOTE:

Robert Lee Brownlee is a former member of the black extremist BRP, Champaign, Illinois. He entered the U. S. Army in November, 1971, and was reported en route Vietnam in late January, 1973. Instructions being directed to Springfield Division as a result of development of data indicating Brownlee purchased a machine gun in Columbus, Georgia, test fired the weapon and as a result interested a BRP leader in Champaign in the possible acquisition of additional such guns.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FOIA(b) (7) (D)

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (157-22861) DATE: 6/28/73
36
37

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (157-2145) (C)

SUBJECT: *LOM*
157-22861
ONDO
SAT FORM. 7-12-73
NOV FORM. N-3
AMERICAN 3CCP

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
Aka Black Panther Party
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois
EM - BN

Re Springfield letter and LHM to the Bureau dated
1/8/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven copies of an LHM. FD-376 is stapled to LHM.

A copy of the LHM is being disseminated locally to Secret Service, Springfield, Illinois.

The identity of the confidential source one is
[redacted]

[redacted] has been continuously targeted against the Black Revolutionary Party during the past two and one half years. The illicit activities of the Black Revolutionary Party, associates and members have been continuously furnished to the local police in the Champaign-Urbana, Illinois area.

In view of the fact that currently the Black Revolutionary Party is nonexistent in the Champaign-Urbana area, this case is being closed; however, Springfield will maintain contact with sources and informants concerning the Black Revolutionary Party and in the event further investigation is warranted, this case will be reopened. In addition, Springfield will continue to investigate individuals who were former members of the Black Revolutionary Party. The following members of the Black Revolutionary Party have been investigated and reports or LHM's on them have been submitted to the Bureau in the past:

SI-106 REC-89 157-22861-9
CHARLES LIPSCOMB, SI 157-2193 (Bufile 157-19128);

GARY BROWN, SI 157-2396 (Bufile 157-20233);

JEFF DAVIS, SI 157-2942 (Bufile 157-24741);

② Bureau (157-22861) (Encls. 8) (RM)
1 - Springfield (157-2145)

ENCLOSURE

2 JUL 5 1973

CJO/bbs
(3)

128
JUL 18 1973

FIVE



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SI 157-2145

RAYMOND JOHNSON, SI 157-2971 (Bufile 157-24378);
WILLIAM DE ARMOND, SI 157-2974 (Bufile 157-24766);
ROGER NORRIS GILL, SI 157-3183;
EARL VOGEL, SI 157-2191 (Bufile 157-19164);
LARRY BROWN, SI 157-1966.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
June 21, 1973

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: **BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,**
Also Known As
Black Panther Party
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
4. Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

William D. Ruckelshaus

William D. Ruckelshaus
Acting Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) 1 (RM)
U. S. Secret Service, Springfield, Illinois

Enclosure(s)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Springfield, Illinois
June 22, 1973In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

The Black Revolutionary Party (BRP) is a Negro youth gang in Champaign, Illinois, formerly headed by STEVEN GRAHAM DORSEY of Champaign. The organization membership was composed of a splinter group of the "Mighty Mighty Peacestones," a large Negro gang of Champaign, Illinois, now inactive. The BRP is also an inactive organization at this time.

It is noted that on December 12, 1972, that the following individuals who were former members of the Black Revolutionary Party had been caught in the act of burglarizing the Van Pickrell Warehouse, North Champaign, Illinois, where 102 cases of whiskey valued at approximately \$6,000 was taken. These individuals involved were STEVE DORSEY, LARRY BROWN, RAYMOND JOHNSON, JEFF DAVIS, JR., CHARLES KENNETH EDWARDS, ELIJAH CAMPBELL and ANTHONY GRAY.

On February 12, 1973, Springfield confidential source one, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information on the following individuals who are former members of the Black Revolutionary Party:

Source one advised that ROGER NORRIS GILL is unemployed and currently residing at 1019 North Neal Street, Champaign. Source one further advised that GILL's activities appear to have slowed down; however, he is spending a lot of money. Source one also advised that GILL still carries a .41 magnum. ILLINOIS

Source one advised that GARY BROWN currently lists his residence as 42 North Poplar Street, Champaign; however, he is continuously moving from one girl's apartment or house to another. Source one advised that BROWN is unemployed and relatively inactive at this time. ILLINOIS

157-22861-9-

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

Source one advised that EARL VOGEL is unemployed and continues to reside at 1202 Beslin, Urbana, Illinois. Source one stated that VOGEL continues to hang around the Black Coalition Headquarters located on University Avenue and at Oscar's which is a small grocery store located on Hill Street in Urbana.

The Black Action Council for United Progress (BACUP), also known as Black Coalition in Champaign, Illinois, was originally formed as a legitimate civil rights group established to furnish aid for the underprivileged blacks in the Champaign-Urbana, Illinois area. As time went on the Black Coalition was infiltrated by a number of the black hoodlum element in the north end of Champaign. As a result, those who had started the organization with good intentions were eventually driven out. The primary purpose of the Black Coalition is questionable.

In addition, on February 12, 1973, source one advised that there is really no longer a Black Revolutionary Party. Source one stated that it was formerly a group headed by STEVE DORSEY, however, it is now defunct. However, source did advise that most of the members which originally made up the Black Revolutionary Party still hang around together and will ban together in case of trouble. However, source one advised they do not refer to themselves as the Black Revolutionary Party.

On April 2, 1973, THELMA MUSE, Deputy Clerk, Circuit Clerk's Office, Champaign County Courthouse, Urbana, Illinois, advised that STEVEN GRAHAM DORSEY has docket number 73X146. A review of this file revealed that STEVEN GRAHAM DORSEY had hired attorneys Dobbins, Fraker and Tennant to represent him regarding the charges of grand theft and burglary stemming from the December, 1972, break-in of the Van Pickerell Warehouse, Champaign. The file also revealed that the trial was scheduled for April 9, 1973, at 9:30 AM in Courtroom A, before the Honorable BIRCH E. MORGON and allotted for trial call on April 6, 1973, at 1:30 PM in Courtroom A. Bond for DORSEY was to remain in force.

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

On April 10, 1973, PAUL POPE, Deputy Sheriff, Champaign County Sheriff's Office, Urbana, advised that DORSEY's trial which was scheduled for April 9, 1973, has been postponed until April 18, 1973.

On April 13, 1973, source one advised that STEVEN GRAHAM DORSEY continues to "play it cool" in view of the fact that his trial is coming up in the near future. Source further advised that DORSEY is currently not involved in any criminal or extremist activities at this time. Source one stated that DORSEY continues to hang around the Civic Center of the Parkland Junior College in Champaign and at Bud Cheatham's Place on North Poplar Street, which is a bar. Source one further advised that the Black Revolutionary Party is still an inactive organization and that STEVEN GRAHAM DORSEY has not officially tried to organize a group at this time.

On April 17, 1973, source one advised that STEVE DORSEY, RAYMOND JOHNSON and JEFF DAVIS went to the State of Michigan over the weekend of April 14-15, 1973.

Source one further advised that while JOHNSON was attempting to rob the owner of some type of barbecue place located outside Kalamazoo, Michigan, he was shot in the head by the owner after he had shot the owner twice. Source one stated that during the robbery, DORSEY and DAVIS were waiting outside and when they heard the shots being fired, they ~~splitt~~ and were later picked up by the Kalamazoo Police Department. Source one stated that DORSEY and DAVIS were questioned by the Kalamazoo Police Department and then released and that RAYMOND JOHNSON was transported to some hospital in Kalamazoo.

On April 24, 1973, Captain JOHN WILKINSON, Champaign Police Department, advised that STEVE DORSEY, RAYMOND JOHNSON and JEFF DAVIS were involved in an armed robbery of Ferguson's Grill, 2684 South Fair Street, Benton Harbor, Michigan, at 11:57 PM, on April 15, 1973. Captain WILKINSON advised that during the robbery JOHNSON shot an individual in the back and that this individual is in critical condition. Captain WILKINSON further advised that during the armed robbery, RAYMOND JOHNSON was shot in the head and taken to Borgess Hospital in Kalamazoo.

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

On April 24, 1973, Lieutenant HAROLD HARRIS, Benton Harbor, Michigan Police Department, advised that STEVE DORSEY and JEFF DAVIS were detained by his department after an April 15, 1973, holdup in Benton Harbor in which RAYMOND JOHNSON was wounded and apprehended. Lieutenant HARRIS further advised that JOHNSON was hospitalized in Borgess Hospital in Kalamazoo with head injuries and unable to be interviewed. Lieutenant HARRIS further stated that DORSEY and DAVIS were sitting in a car one block from the holdup scene and that they would not admit any knowledge of JOHNSON or participation in the holdup attempt and were released by his department for lack of evidence.

On May 8, 1973, source one furnished the following information regarding former members of the Black Revolutionary Party:

Source one advised that ~~ANTHONY X GRAY~~ was in Champaign over the weekend of May 6, 1973, and was in the company of ~~STEVE DORSEY, DICKIE X DAVIS~~ and ~~CHARLES X EDWARDS~~. Source one advised that the four of them were driving around in a car and drinking wine. Source one further advised that to his knowledge, GRAY is not involved in any extremist activities at this time. LL LL

Source one advised that STEVE DORSEY had told him that on the night of May 6, 1973, that he had gotten in trouble with a girl who was high on drugs. Source one advised that the girl who was with DORSEY had run up on a porch and that when DORSEY went up on the porch to get her off stating lets get off these peoples' porch the girl began to scream and the neighbors called the Champaign Police Department. Source one advised that when the Champaign Police Department arrived, the girl made out a complaint against DORSEY.

Source one advised that EARL VOGEL is still out of town. Source one stated that he believes VOGEL is possibly in Chicago or Kansas City since these are the two places which VOGEL said he may go. Source one stated that he would continue efforts to determine where EARL VOGEL is currently residing.

Source one advised that GARY BROWN is hanging around the north end and is involved in nothing more than [redacted]
[redacted] Source one stated that BROWN is not currently

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

engaged in any criminal or extremist activities and is still residing in the Bradley-Mc Kinley Apartments. Source one stated that to his knowledge GARY BROWN is still unemployed.

Source one advised that WILLIAM DE ARMOND is not involved in any extremist or criminal activities at this time and that he has not observed DE ARMOND hanging around the north end of Champaign at nights lately. However, source one did advise that he has observed DE ARMOND in front of a barber shop located on North First Street in Champaign.

Source one advised that ROGER NORRIS GILL is very quiet since his friend RAYMOND JOHNSON was shot in Benton Harbor, Michigan. Source one stated that he has observed GILL on Poplar Street drinking wine, however, whenever GILL leaves he is by himself. Source one advised that this time GILL is not involved in any extremist or criminal activities to his knowledge.

Source one advised that ELIJAH CAMPBELL is still unemployed and that he is driving around in a new car. Source one described the car as being a 1965 green Ford. Source one stated that CAMPBELL's only activities is [redacted]

Source one advised that CHARLES EDWARDS continues to hang around Poplar Street and continues to work at Clifford Jacobs Forging Company on North Market Street in Champaign. Source one described EDWARDS as being a quiet "stud" and is not involved in any extremist or criminal activities at this time. Source one stated that out of the whole bunch that CHARLES EDWARDS is the quietest of them all.

On May 14, 1973, THELMA MUSE, Circuit Clerk's Office, Champaign County Courthouse, Urbana, furnished the following information from docket number 73X146 regarding the below individuals who were all involved in the burglary of the Van Pickerell Liquor Warehouse, Frontage Road, Champaign, on December 12, 1972:

ELIJAH CAMPBELL on April 17, 1973, was present in open court with his attorney TIMOTHY JOHNSON where he withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty.

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

of guilty to count one of the indictment charging him with burglary. On a motion of the States Attorney, count two of the indictment, theft of property having value in excess of \$150, was dismissed. The cause is set for sentencing on May 22, 1973, at 1:30 PM.

On May 2, 1973, ANTHONY GRAY was sentenced to a period of three years probation and was to pay court costs during his probationary period. GRAY was also ordered to return to Cook County, Illinois, and not to reside in the Champaign County during his probation period.

On May 22, 1973, source one furnished the following information regarding former members of the Black Revolutionary Party:

Source one advised that some time last week LARRY BROWN was arrested by the Champaign Police Department and is currently incarcerated in the Champaign County Jail for the fraudulent use of a credit card.

Source one advised that STEVE DORSEY continues to hang around the Ruby Gulch which is a tavern located on the corner of Fourth and Green Streets in Champaign. Source one advised that in addition to this, you can find DORSEY riding around Poplar Street in the north end of Champaign. Source stated at this time DORSEY believes that he will get probation on the burglary charge for the burglary of the Van Pickerell Liquor Warehouse in Champaign on December 12, 1972. Source one stated that DORSEY is not currently involved in any criminal or extremist activities to his knowledge.

Source one advised that the only time he sees GARY BROWN is when BROWN is trying to get something to [redacted]

[redacted] Source one further advised that GARY BROWN has lately told STEVE DORSEY that the Champaign Police Department, Champaign, advised BROWN that they would buy him a new car and put him on the payroll if he would get the goods on DORSEY so that they could put him away. Source one advised that DORSEY believes this since GARY BROWN has previously broken away from the group and is now trying to get back in.

Source one advised that he has seen EARL VOGEL back in the Champaign area. Source one advised that VOGEL is currently staying with his mother and is currently working for

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

a new plant which makes prefab houses in Rantoul, Illinois. Source one advised that VOGEL to his knowledge is not involved in any criminal or extremist activities at this time.

On May 29, 1973, source one advised that STEVEN GRAHAM DORSEY observed his girl "PUDDIN" in a car with CHARLES DAVIDSON. Source one advised that DORSEY was with JEFF DAVIS at this time and they went over to DAVIDSON's car. Source one advised that DORSEY said to PUDDIN, "lets go and get the baby". Source one advised that at this time, DAVIDSON said to DORSEY, "leave the girl alone" and DORSEY responded, "I don't mess in your business, don't mess in mine". Source one advised at this time DORSEY started to walk away and DAVIDSON hit him and a fight began. Source one advised that during the fight, JEFF DAVIS hit DAVIDSON in the face with a heel from the shoe of DORSEY's which had broken off. Source one advised that the Champaign Police Department was called and when they arrived at the scene of the fight, they told DORSEY to leave the area and he left. Source one stated that later that night as DORSEY and DAVIS were driving pass the Champaign Police Department they observed DAVIDSON's car parked in front of it. Source one advised that DORSEY and DAVIS then entered the Champaign Police Department and the officer, who was at the scene of the fight, placed DORSEY under arrest for disorderly conduct and he was taken to the Champaign County Jail, Urbana, Illinois, where he was later released on \$25 bond. Source one advised this incident took place on the night of May 28, 1973.

On June 4, 1973, source one advised that STEVEN DORSEY received probation for the burglary charge against him stemming from the December 12, 1972, burglary of the Van Pickerell Liquor Warehouse in Champaign. Source one advised at this time that DORSEY is not involved in any criminal or extremist activities and DORSEY told him that he is trying to stay out of trouble.

On June 4, 1973, source one advised that last week LARRY BROWN was sentenced to one to five years for the burglary charge against him stemming from the December 12, 1972, burglary of the Van Pickerell Liquor Warehouse in Champaign.

On June 13, 1973, THELMA MUSE, Circuit Clerk's Office, Champaign County Courthouse, Urbana, furnished the following information from docket number 73X146 regarding

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

the below individuals who were all involved in the burglary of the Van Pickrell Liquor Warehouse, Frontage Road, Champaign, on December 12, 1972:

On May 4, 1973, LARRY BROWN appeared in open court with his attorney DAVID MUNNIS, Assistant Public Defender, and entered a plea of guilty to count one of the indictment charging him with burglary. On a motion of the States Attorney, count two of the indictment charging BROWN with theft of property having value in excess of \$150 was dismissed. Sentencing was scheduled for May 29, 1973, and on that date BROWN was sentenced to the Illinois State Penitentiary for undetermined sentence on this charge of burglary for one to five years. The court affixed a minimum duration of imprisonment at one year and a maximum duration at five years. BROWN was remanded to the custody of the Champaign County Sheriff's Office.

On May 7, 1973, JEFF DAVIS, JR. appeared in open court with his attorney DONALD TENNANT and entered a plea of guilty to count one of the indictment charging him with burglary. On a motion of the Assistant States Attorney, count two of the indictment was dismissed which charged DAVIS with theft of property having value in excess of \$150. Sentencing was scheduled for May 29, 1973, and on that date he was sentenced to probation for a period of three years and was instructed to pay court costs in the amount of \$66.35. This cost of \$66.35 was to be paid during the first six months of the probationary period and cause was continued for the duration of his probation.

On May 7, 1973, STEVEN GRAHAM DORSEY appeared in open court with his attorney DONALD TENNANT and entered a plea of guilty to count one of the indictment charging him with burglary. On a motion of the Assistant States Attorney, count two of the indictment was dismissed which charged DORSEY with theft of property having value in excess of \$150. Sentencing was scheduled for May 29, 1973, and on that date DORSEY was sentenced to probation for a period of three years and was instructed to pay court costs in the amount of \$66.35.

On May 7, 1973, KENNETH CHARLES EDWARDS appeared in open court with his attorney DAVID MUNNIS, Assistant Public Defender, and entered a plea of guilty to count one of the

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

indictment charging him with burglary. On a motion of the Assistant States Attorney, count two of the indictment which charged EDWARDS with theft of property having value in excess of \$150 was dismissed. Sentencing was scheduled for May 29, 1973, and on that date he was sentenced to probation for a period of three years and was instructed to pay court costs of \$66.35. EDWARDS was further instructed that he was to support his son LAMAR A. BAUGHN. ILL

ELIJAH CAMPBELL on May 22, 1973, was present in open court with his attorney TIMOTHY JOHNSON. CAMPBELL was sentenced to three years probation commencing May 23, 1973, and was ordered to pay court costs of \$66.35. As a condition of probation, CAMPBELL was ordered to pay for care and support of the minor child, payments to be made at the Probation Office and reported by them to the Department of Public Aid in the sum of \$50 every pay day.

TERRY ILL
X JONES, also a former member of the Black Revolutionary Party, along with two other individuals, is currently running a shop located on North First Street in Champaign which is known as the Pants and Knit Shop. Source one advised that JONES and the other individuals travel to Chicago to an area known to them as Jew town in Chicago, Illinois, and buy clothing and then transport this clothing to their store located on North First Street. Source one advised that JONES and the others then charge outrageous prices for these clothes. Source one advised that JONES and the others were able to start this shop when one of the other individuals was able to get a GI loan. In addition, source one advised that he does not consider JONES to be engaged in any extremist or subversive activities and does not consider him to be a threat to the security of this country.

On June 14, 1973, source one advised that RAYMOND JOHNSON is still in the hospital in Kalamazoo, Michigan, however, he has heard that JOHNSON's condition is better.

On June 14, 1973, source one advised that there is no longer an organization known as the Black Revolutionary Party in the Champaign area, however; source one advised that several of the members who use to make up the Black Revolutionary Party still hang around together, however, it is not a set organization. Source one advised that three members of the organization.

SEARCHED

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

**former Black Revolutionary Party STEVE DORSEY, JEFF DAVIS
and ELIJAH CAMPBELL**

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (157-22861)

DATE: 1/8/73

FROM: SAC, SPRINGFIELD (157-2145) (P)

SUBJECT: O BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party
Champaign - Urbana, Illinois
EM - BN

RECD 1/8/73
LHM 1/8/73
DATE FORM 1-18-73
HOW FORM P3
IN FILE JYL 2 CO

Re Springfield let and LHM dated 9/13/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of an LHM. FD-376 is stapled to LHM. A copy of the LHM disseminated to Secret Service, Springfield, Illinois.

Identity of sources:

SI T-1 is [redacted]

SI T-2 is [redacted]

Close liaison has been maintained with local law enforcement agencies, including the Champaign Police Department, Urbana Police Department, Champaign County Sheriff's Office, and the Office of Investigation, University of Illinois, concerning the illegal activities of Steve Dorsey and his group and particularly about their alleged plans to ambush a policeman.

Sources are being targeted toward Dorsey and his associates who will be in a position to know their every act. Information received from sources will continue to be discreetly furnished local police departments.

FEB 11 1973

REC-53

ENCLOSURE

EX-101

157-22861-8

3 JAN 11 1973

EXT. INT. SEC.

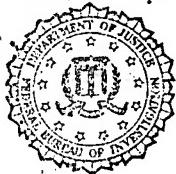
② Bureau (157-22861) (Encl. 8) (RMK)
2 - Springfield (157-2145)
RMK/gll
(4)



for 38

54 FEB 7 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

RE: BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. Threatening or abusive statement about U.S. or foreign official.
4. Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U.S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. Defector from U.S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U.S.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director

(Signature) Bureau (157-22861) (RM)

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service, Springfield

Enclosure(s)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Springfield, Illinois
January 8, 1973

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

The Black Revolutionary Party (BRP) is a Negro Youth gang of Champaign, Illinois, headed by Steve Graham Dorsey of Champaign. The organization membership was composed of a splinter group of the "Mighty, Mighty Peacestones", another Negro youth gang of Champaign, Illinois, now inactive. The BRP is now inactive.

Members of the BRP have been involved in violent confrontation with police officers in the past.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

On September 25, 1972, SI T-1 advised that Jeff Davis, Jr., Arthur Lee Johnson, former members of BRP, and Ricky Gill [redacted]

On October 20, 1972, SI T-1 advised that the former members of the BRP were still seen together and were involved [redacted]. He further stated that Dorsey was still attempting to organize his associates so that [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

157-22861-8

ENCLOSURE

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

On November 13, 1972, SI T-1 advised that one Ernest Lockett and Bernell Staple had gotten into a cache of weapons kept by Dickie Davis and had stolen a 30-06 and a 30-30 rifle. T-1 advised that he observed Dickie Davis, Roger Gill, Steve Dorsey, Gary Brown and a couple of others confront Ernest Lockett and Bernell Staple in Bud's Tavern located on Poplar Street, Champaign, Illinois. Davis pistol-whipped Lockett and was going to hit Staple over the head with his gun but Gary Brown intervened because Staple is his cousin. Source advised that Davis gave Lockett and Staple a week to bring back the stolen weapons. Source advised he thought the two weapons [redacted]

On December 12, 1972, Captain John Wilkinson, Champaign Police Department, advised that he had determined approximately eight individuals were planning on the burglary of the Van Pickerell Liquor Warehouse located on the frontage road by Interstate 74 in North Champaign, Illinois, that night.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

On the evening of December 12, 1972, SI T-1 advised that he had learned that Steve Dorsey had been put in jail and Winkie Brown and Charles Davidson, associates of Dorsey, had been shot by the police during the commission of a burglary.

On December 13, 1972, Captain John Wilkinson, Champaign Police Department, advised that the following individuals had been caught in the act of burglarizing the Van Pickerell Warehouse in North Champaign, Illinois, where 102 cases of whiskey, valued at approximately \$6,000 was taken: Steve Dorsey, Charles Davidson, Winkie Brown, Raymond Johnson, Jeff Davis, Jr., Charles Kenneth Edwards, Elijah Campbell, and Anthony Gray.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

All of the ~~MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION~~ individuals had been remanded to the custody of the Champaign County Sheriff's Office after a shoot-out with officers. Wilkinson explained that Charles Davidson was the driver of a rental truck loaded with whiskey who tried to drive through a roadblock which action put officers in danger of being run down, officers opened fire on the truck and the truck subsequently went off the road. Charles Davidson, the driver, sustained injuries from glass in his eyes and Winkie Brown, whose true name is Larry James Brown, was shot in the leg. Brown

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

sustained a shattered leg bone. Raymond Johnson and Steve Dorsey were found in an adjacent field. Wilkinson stated he also had information two individuals got away.

On December 13, 1972, John Robert Clark, Deputy Sheriff, Champaign County Sheriff's Office, advised that the eight individuals incarcerated at that jail had been charged with burglary and grand theft. Clark advised that Brown's leg had been placed in a cast and he was put in the jail after leaving the hospital. However, his leg started bleeding through the cast and he had to be taken back to the hospital on the morning of December 13, 1972.

On December 13, 1972, SI T-1 indicated that two cars containing members of the black community had gone to the area of the shooting immediately after to determine what had happened. Source advised that the shooting, by the police at the burglars, which occurred in the northern part of the ghetto area of Champaign, Illinois, had made members of that community a bit uneasy. However, he did not expect any particular problems.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

On December 13, 1972, SI T-1 further advised that the two individuals who had escaped the police were Earl Vogel and Roger Norris Gill, aka "Beaver".

On December 15, 1972, SI T-2 advised that approximately two months ago Steve Dorsey, former leader of the Black Revolutionary Party, had again attempted to start up an organization. Included in the organization were Charles Davidson, Winkie Brown, Raymond Johnson, Jeff Davis, Jr., Charles Kenneth Edwards, Elijah Campbell, Anthony Gray, Robert Brownlee, Earl Vogel, Roger Gill, aka "Beaver", and possibly Tom Roundtree. Charles Davidson and Jeff Davis, Jr. were named as Defense Ministers. Anthony Gray, age 18, and half brother to Steve Dorsey, was named as the "illegal man", his duties were to determine all means possible to illegally make money. Raymond Johnson was named as the "legal man", and his duties were to seek ways to make money through any legal means. The purpose of the organization was not that of specifically going against the establishment, police or white man, and was not of a revolutionary nature. The motive was one of purely financial gain through "ripping off" businesses

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

such as the Van Pickerell Liquor Warehouse, for which eight members of the organization were arrested on December 12, 1972. Under the leadership of Dorsey [redacted]

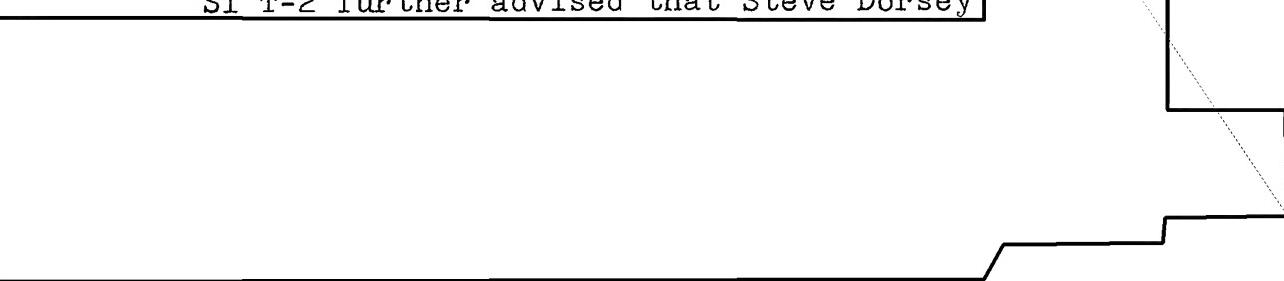
[redacted] The organization also put pressure on [redacted], who runs a house of prostitution at 909 Fairview, Urbana, Illinois. The organization requested a cut of the earnings of the house of prostitution, and when [redacted] did not pay off, they shot up the house.

On December 21, 1972, Wayne Long, Lieutenant, Urbana Police Department, advised that according to a report received on November 22, 1972, there were 18 bullet holes found in the house located at 909 Fairview, Urbana, Illinois. Although the shots were not reported to local police the night they happened, a utilities man reported the matter the next day after he noted the gas meter was full of bullet holes. Local police approached [redacted]. However, she was very uncooperative and indicated she did not know anything about it. Long noted that there were seven bullet holes in one window and adjacent frame.

SI T-2 further advised on December 15, 1972, that Steve Dorsey and his associates incarcerated in the Champaign County Jail, were talking about ambushing a policeman after they get out of jail. Their talk, which was probably "jail talk", was that they wanted to shoot a policeman in retaliation for law enforcement officers shooting Charles Davidson and Winkie Brown during their apprehension after the burglary. In the conversation there were some specific plans discussed concerning how the ambush would be carried out. The individuals knew the police to send back-up cars into the ghetto area when answering a complaint. The plan was to ambush the second car. SI T-1 related that Steve Dorsey and his associates were capable of such action. However, they had discussed it in the past and it had never been carried out.

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

SI T-2 further advised that Steve Dorsey [redacted]



On December 19, 1972, SI T-1 advised there was no need to worry about Dorsey and his crew ambushing a police officer at the present time as they were still incarcerated in the Champaign County Jail. Source advised he would remain alert for any plans of these individuals concerning attacks against the police or other individuals.

On January 2, 1973, SI T-1 and SI T-2 advised that Dorsey and most of his associates were now out of jail. SI T-2 advised that these individuals had "cooled down" somewhat and were not so angry at the local police for the shooting of Davidson and Brown. Source further advised he knew of no specific plans at the present time for ambushing or shooting at the police.

On January 4, 1973, SI T-1 advised that he was closely following the activities of Dorsey and his associates and felt that they would be continuing in illicit activities to raise money for such things as bonds and lawyer's fees. Dorsey had indicated that he had raised \$4,000 himself with which to help his "tight partners" bond out of jail.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (157-22861)

DATE: 9/13/72

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (157-2145) (C)

SUBJECT: BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
Aka Black Panthers of Champaign-Urbana,
Illinois
EM - BN

RECORDED 24 SEP 1972 55
TOP SECRET
DATE FORM 9-22-72
INFO FORM 115
ONE COPY
10cc to [redacted] for info - 9-26-72

RE: SI let and LHM dated 3/6/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are original and four copies of an LHM. FD-376 is stapled to the LHM.

A copy of this LHM is being disseminated to Secret Service, Springfield, Illinois.

Source utilized in LHM is [redacted]

Sources contacted during August and September, 1972 are:



24 SEP 1972
FBI Springfield
[Signature]

Captain JOHN WILKINSON,
Champaign, Illinois Police Department.

[redacted] has been continually targeted against the Black Revolutionary Party during the past two years. The illicit activities of the BRP, associates and members, has been furnished to local police who have made arrests of these individuals on several occasions. Members of the BRP have been arrested by the FBI on charges such as UFAP. Many of the members and associates of the BRP have been interviewed by Bureau Agents.

EX-114 ENCLOSURE REC 16

2 - Bureau (157-22861) (enc. 5) (RM)
11 - Springfield (1 - 157-2145)

RMK:BLH
(13)

(1 - 157-2193 - CHARLES LIPSCOMB)
(1 - 157-2396 - GARY BROWN) 14 SEP 18 1972
(1 - 157-2942 - DICKIE DAVIS)
(1 - 157-2971 - RAY JOHNSON)
(1 - 157-2974 - W.M. DeARMOND)
(1 - 157-3183 - ROGER NORRIS GILL)
(1 - 157-2191 - EARL VOGEL)
(ADDITIONAL COPIES - SEE PAGE 2)

EX-114 ENCLOSURE REC 16
14 SEP 18 1972
EX-114 ENCLOSURE SEC



F241
20 SEP 29 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SI 157-2145

Additional Copies:

1 - 157-2940 - DENNIS KING
1 - 157-1996 - LARRY JAMES BROWN
1 - 157-2829 - WALTER DeARMOND

Information furnished by informants, coupled with arrests and interviews, has successfully planted seeds of distrust and doubt among the members of the BRP. STEVE DORSEY, the past leader of the BRP is planning to leave Champaign, Illinois for Chicago, Illinois, because he feels "the FBI is out to get him".

The Champaign Mosque of the Nation of Islam (NOI) is now defunct. Bureau has been advised of this matter by separate communication.

For information of the Bureau, Springfield will continue to investigate individuals who were former members of the BRP and who are now on ADEX. The following members of the BRP have been investigated and reports or LHM's on them have been submitted to the Bureau in the past:

CHARLES LIPSCOMB - SI 157-2193

GARY BROWN - SI 157-2396

DICKIE DAVIS - SI 157-2942

RAY JOHNSON - SI 157-2971

WILLIAM DeARMOND - SI 157-2974
SI 88-7063

ROGER NORRIS GILL - SI 157-3183

EARL VOGEL - SI 157-2191

DENNIS KING - SI 157-2940

LARRY JAMES BROWN - SI 157-1966

WALTER DeARMOND - SI 157-2829

Contact with sources and informants concerning the BRP will continue to be made and in the event further investigation is warranted, case will be re-opened.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Springfield, Illinois

September 13, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

The Black Revolutionary Party (BRP) was a Negro youth gang in Champaign, Illinois, composed of a splinter group of the "Mighty Mighty Peacestones", a large Negro youth gang of Champaign, Illinois, now defunct. Steven Graham Dorsey was the leader of the BRP, now an inactive organization. Members of the BRP have been involved in violent confrontations with police officers in the past.

On March 3, 1972, Source 1, who has provided reliable information in the past, advised that Steven Dorsey and several of his close associates were attempting or interested in gaining membership in Muhammads Mosque located on North Fourth Street, Champaign, Illinois. Source 1 advised that Muhammads Mosque is part of the Nation of Islam.

The Nation of Islam is an all black nationwide organization headquartered at Muhammad's Temple 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, under the guidance of Elijah Muhammad, self-style "Messenger of Allah" and only divinely appointed leader of the black race in the United States. Its purpose is separation of the black man from the devil (white race) through establishment of a black nation.

On April 5, 1972, Source 1 related Dorsey and his group had rented two cars to drive to Chicago, Illinois. Prior to their leaving for Chicago, they called their friends and associates asking them for money. Source speculated they may be going to Chicago to buy weapons.

On April 10, 1972, Source 1 advised that on the night before there had been 25 to 30 shots fired in the Mt. Olive Manor Apartment Complex of Champaign, Illinois. Source stated that

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157-22861-7

ENCLOSURE

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

Steven Dorsey's group apparently had squared off against the Mt. Olive Manor youth gang as led by Otis Lee Brooks and Charles Thomas. He stated that during the past couple of days these two groups have been "bumping heads". He advised that there was a whole lot of talking going on between the two groups and some "bad blood". He stated Dorsey appears to be actively attempting to get some "fire power". He explained that by fire power he meant weapons. He stated Dorsey's group has lost most of their guns through arrests and raids by the local police department during the past six months. He stated that little by little the police have gotten most of Dorsey's gang's guns. He stated that on the night of April 9, 1972, the Champaign Police Department arrested Ernest Lee Lockett and Charles Davidson, both members of Steven Dorsey's group. They charged Lockett with disorderly conduct, and Charles Davidson with armed violence.

Ill.

On April 10, 1972, Source 1 advised that there was a lot of talk going around, and that there could be some real friction between Dorsey's group and the Mt. Olive Manor group. He stated that Dorsey was getting desperate and that it would be well to be alert for possible burglary of guns within the next few days. Source 1 advised that tensions are running rather high within Dorsey's group.

On April 25, 1972, Source 1 advised that the Roman Disciples, a Negro youth gang in Champaign, Illinois is composed of about 50 young blacks who use narcotics on a regular basis. Source 1 advised that membership changes from day to day. Source 1 advised that the Roman Disciples are having a feud with the Bradley-McKinley Negro youth gang and as a result soaked Steven Dorsey's car with gasoline so that it might be burned. For some reason or other, the gasoline was not touched off by a match, evidently because they discovered it was the wrong automobile. Source 1 advised that Dorsey had to have the car shampooed three or four times and that the smell of gasoline in the car was very strong.

On June 15, 1972, Source 1 advised that Steven Dorsey is soliciting the help of his "partners" including Mose Long, Jr., Robbie Colins, and Bubba Lipscomb

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

[REDACTED]

Ill Springfield Source 1 advised that Dorsey caught his girl friend, [REDACTED] "cheating on him" on Friday, June 23, 1972. Source advised that the individual that was with [REDACTED] got away, however, Dorsey brought [REDACTED] back to her apartment and forced her, under gunpoint, to sit in a chair

Source advised that [REDACTED] filed a complaint against Dorsey with the Champaign County Sheriff's Office and the deputies from the Sheriff's Office arrested Dorsey on the afternoon of June 23, 1972. Source advised that subject Dorsey was incarcerated in lieu of \$6000 bond at the Champaign County Sheriff's Office.

On June 26, 1972, Chief Deputy John Robert Clark, Champaign County Sheriff's Office, confirmed the fact that Dorsey had been arrested on the afternoon of June 23, 1972 by Deputy Sheriffs of his department. He advised Dorsey was charged with two counts of aggravated battery and his bond was originally set at \$6000. However, it had been changed to \$7500 and Dorsey was incarcerated. Clark advised that Dorsey showed a home address of 1006 West Harvad, Champaign, Illinois, and his mother's name as Joan Dorsey. Clark advised that 1006 Harvad address was the address of Dorsey's mother.

On July 14, 1972, Source 1 advised that Dorsey, [REDACTED]

Source 1 advised that the individuals involved in the [REDACTED] associated with Steven Dorsey are Early Vogel, Dickie Davis and Dennis King, also known as "Rat". It was the plan of Dorsey

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

On August 1, 1972, Source advised that efforts to
[redacted]
by Dorsey and his people, was not entirely successful.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription

8/15/72

RAYMOND JOHNSON, JR. voluntarily appeared at the Champaign Office of the FBI and furnished the following information:

He does not belong to any group or gang in the north end of Champaign, Illinois. He does associate with ROGER NORRIS GILL on a frequent basis, since he grew up with GILL. He does know STEVEN GRAHAM DORSEY, but does not associate with him on a regular basis nor does he answer to DORSEY for anything. He is his "own man" and does not try to bother anyone.

Concerning gangs of the north end, several years ago he was recruited into the "Mighty Mighty Peacestones", a youth gang of Champaign, Illinois, headed by COINELIUS FORTNER. However, when FORTNER was killed in 1970 that group disbanded. He does not belong to any organization called the Black Revolutionary Party as that organization has disbanded. There are some younger blacks living in the Bradley Park Apartment, Mt. Olive Manor, and Birch Village Housing Complexes that have banded together in the past. This group of teenage blacks have called themselves the Roman Disciples. The group has no organization as such and the leaders change from time to time, depending on who has the most status at any given time.

He was arrested for possession of weapons stolen from a hardware store in Rantoul in August of 1971. A search warrant was executed by the Champaign Police Department on August 26, 1971, at his home located on Church Street, Champaign, Illinois, where the police found several weapons. However, the courts found the search warrant was not valid and the charge was dismissed. He did not care to comment concerning where he obtained the guns, except he got them from a guy named "RED", not further identified. He does not consider himself to be anti-white or anti-police.

Concerning possible civil unrest in the north end of Champaign, Illinois, he does not believe there will be

Interviewed on 8/9/72 at Champaign, Illinois File # SI 157-3146
 by SA RONALD M. KLOEPFER Date dictated 8/14/72
SA CARL J. QUATTROCCHI RMK/bji

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SI 157-2871

2

any problems this summer and the winters in Illinois are "too cold for a Nigger to get out in the streets".

He does reside in an apartment in the Bradley Park Apartment Complex, Champaign, Illinois, but he did not care to say which apartment or with whom he lives.

The following description was obtained through observation, arrest records and other official records:

Name:

~~RAYMOND JUNIOR JOHNSON~~

Aliases:

~~Raymond Johnson, Jr.,~~

~~Ray~~

~~708 Payne Court,
Champaign, Illinois;~~

Addresses:

~~108 Church Street,
Champaign, Illinois;~~

~~Apartment G,
1011 - Third Street,
Champaign, Illinois~~

~~Negro~~

~~Male~~

~~American~~

Race:

~~Champaign, Illinois~~

Sex:

~~5'8"~~

Nationality:

~~145 pounds~~

Date of Birth:

~~Scar on bridge of nose,~~

Place of Birth:

~~2" scar on left shoulder~~

Height:

~~Dishwasher and busboy~~

Weight:

~~Tenth grade~~

Scars and Marks:

~~Father~~

~~RAYMOND JOHNSON, SR.~~

Occupation:

~~Trenton, Tennessee;~~

Education:

~~Mother~~

~~ETHELI MAE JOHNSON~~

Relatives:

~~1007 Bradley Park Apartments,~~

~~Apartment A,~~

~~Champaign, Illinois;~~

1975 Raymond Johnson

- 6 -

SI 157-2971

3

Brother,
~~HUSTON JOHNSON~~ }

Brother,
~~ARTHUR JOHNSON~~ }

Sister,
~~WILLIA MAE JOHNSON~~
11-11-52-527 }
U.S.A.

Selective Service No.:
Selective Service
Classification:

June 19, 1972,
4-E

Person to Contact in
Emergency Other Than
Family:

~~IVON LEWIS~~,
~~Apartment 213B,~~
~~Bradley Park Apartment~~
~~Single Champaign, Ill.~~
None listed or admitted

Marital Status:
Employment:
Social Security No.:

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

On August 21, 1972, Source 1 advised that Steve Dorsey was moving out of the apartment located on Clark Street where he formerly lived with [redacted]. He was moving into an apartment on the corner of Church and Prospect Street, Champaign, Illinois, and was living with a girl by the name of "Puddin", last name not known. Source advised that Dorsey feels uneasy because so many of his "partners" have been interviewed by the FBI. He stated Dorsey was planning to leave for Chicago and would probably stay there for good. He had enrolled in the "Job Corps" School and planned to study Electronics.

On September 11, 1972, Source 1 advised that the Black Revolutionary Party has not functioned for over a year. He stated the gang has ~~b~~ disbanded and would never be reorganized. Source 1 stated that Dorsey was very uncomfortable in Champaign, Illinois, at the present time and planned to go to Chicago within the next few days. He stated he would reside in south Chicago.

Continued contact, during August and September, 1972, with sources knowledgeable of activities of the BRP indicates that organization is now defunct.

DIRECTOR, FBI (157-22861)

3/6/72

SAC, SPRINGFIELD (157-2145) (P)

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, Aka
Black Panthers of Champaign-Urbana, Illinois
EM - BN

Re Springfield letter and LHM dated 10/13/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four copies of an LHM captioned and dated as above. FD-376 is stapled to the LHM.

A copy of this LHM is being disseminated to Secret Service, Springfield, Illinois.

This LHM is being classified "Confidential" as it contains information furnished by confidential informants who are sources of continuing value, undue disclosure of which could jeopardize their security and/or impair their future effectiveness and could be detrimental to the national security.

Sources quoted in the LHM are:

Source one

[redacted]

Source two

[redacted]

It is noted that [redacted] furnished a list of names of individuals affiliated with the BRP and these names have been set forth in the LHM. New cases have been opened on individuals upon which previous investigation has not been conducted.

Information provided by the confidential sources concerning militant or criminal activities has been disseminated to appropriate law enforcement agencies on a continuing basis.

The identity of special agent conducting interviews and investigation in this matter is SA RONALD M. KLOEPFER.

② - Bureau (157-22861) (Enc. 5) (RM)
3 - Springfield (2: 157-2145)

(1: 157-2146) (DORSEY)

RMK/mab
(5)

157-22861-6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-22861)

DATE: 3/6/72

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (157-2145) (P)

NOFORN 2-150,155
17804
DATE FORM. 3-17-72
HOW FORM. P3
BY - AME

SUBJECT: BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, Aka
Black Panthers of Champaign-Urbana, Illinois
EM - BN

Re Springfield letter and LHM dated 10/13/71.

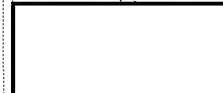
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The identity of special agent conducting interviews and investigation in this matter is SA RONALD M. KLOEPFER.

- ② - Bureau (157-22861) (Enc. 5) (RM)
3 - Springfield (2: 157-2145)
(1: 157-2146) (DORSEY)

2 MAR 10 1972

RMK/mab
(5)

EXT. INT. SEC.

53MAY20 1972
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
5010-108

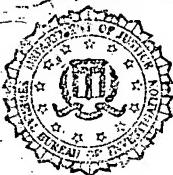
SI 157-2145

LEADS:

SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

At Urbana, Illinois

Will continue close contact with sources and informants concerning activities of members of the BRP, as pertains to potential racial violence and extremist activities in Champaign-Urbana, Illinois.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

March 6, 1972

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: **BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY**

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
4. Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DECLASSIFIED BY 30135A4C1A647479
(ON 5/15/04)

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service

(REGISTERED MAIL)

Original copy retained

Enclosure(s) (Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Springfield, Illinois
March 6, 1972

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

On September 30, 1971, Springfield confidential source one, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Syndicate, a Negro youth gang of north Champaign, Illinois, also known as the Bowery Boys of the Bradley-Mc Kinley Housing Complex, numbers about 60 teenaged members ranging in age from 13 to 18. Source also indicated that the East Side Disciples, also known as Roman Disciples and Roman Lords of the Birch Village and Mount Olive Apartment complex, Champaign, Illinois, numbers approximately 100 members, ranging in age from 13 to 18. Source advised that Steve Dorsey of the Black Revolutionary Party, heavily influences the Bowery Boys of the Bradley-Mc Kinsley Housing Complex located at the intersection of Bradley and Mc Kinley Streets in Champaign, Illinois.

Steve Dorsey
The Black Revolutionary Party (BRP) is a Negro youth gang in Champaign, Illinois, headed by Steve Dorsey. The organization membership is composed of a splinter group of the "Mighty Mighty Peacestones", a large Negro youth gang of Champaign, Illinois, now inactive.

On November 8, 1971, Springfield confidential source two, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that the BRP's relationship with the Bowery Boys, or otherwise known as the Syndicate, is an off and on sort of thing. He knew of no particular plans by the BRP members to attack police, stating that the members of that organization were more interested in illicit activities, such as

DECLASSIFIED BY 3233 ALUMINUM ENCL BY
ON 5/5/04

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

157-22861-6 CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

CONFIDENTIAL

as burglaries and armed robberies.

On November 11, 1971, Charles Edward Exum, advised that he was residing at #14, 406 East Beardsley, Mt. Olive Manor, Champaign, Illinois. Exum stated he frequently sees members of the Roman Disciples and he feels that he does have some influence with them. Exum's brother, Jerry Dale Exum, III was a leader of the Roman Disciples, however, both he and his brother attempt to lead the Negro youths away from illicit activities.

Jerry Exum

Exum stated that his brother, Jerry Dale Exum, and Stevie Dorsey, do not get along at all. Stevie Dorsey does have some control of the Bowery Boys in the Bradley-Mc Kinley Housing Complex. Dorsey does not like his brother, Jerry, because Jerry has taken some of Dorsey's gang members away from him in the past.

Charles Exum related that his brother is not looking for trouble. However, he has banded together with the Negro youths of the Birch Village at Mt. Olive Housing Complex as a protection against other youth gangs in the area, namely the Bowery Boys under the leadership of Steve Dorsey.

On November 11, 1971, William Neuman, Sergeant, Champaign Police Department, advised that he has dealt with Charles Exum on a number of occasions.

On December 7, 1971, Springfield confidential source two advised that Romey Hunter is the "king bee" of the Bradley-Mc Kinley youth gang. Source advised that Hunter is an arch enemy of Stevie Dorsey, member of the BRP. Source advised that this may well stop Dorsey's efforts to recruit members of the Bowery Boys, also known as the Syndicate, into the BRP.

On December 29, 1971, Springfield confidential source two advised that Beaver, also known as Roger Norris Gill, had been arrested by the Champaign Police Department in possession of a Colt Diamond Back Revolver .38, which had been stolen at Litchfield Hardware during the summer of 1971. Source advised that Gill is an associate of BRP members.

Roger

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BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

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On January 3, 1972, Lieutenant Thomas Whipple, Champaign Police Department, furnished the following background information concerning Roger Norris Gill, also known as Beaver.

Gill was arrested on December 29, 1971, in possession of a Colt Diamond Back .38 revolver, serial number D16620, by the Champaign Police Department. Gill attempted to get rid of the weapon by throwing it on the roof of a building. However, police officers recovered it. The serial number on the weapon had been filed off, however, through the use of chemicals police officers were able to read the numbers. Whipple stated that after the arrest Gill made a telephone call from the Champaign Police Department which was overheard by officers. Gill called a girlfriend and advised her to get rid of the other weapons. Officers went to the girlfriend's house and asked permission to search the home. Upon searching the home they found a Winchester Canadian Centennial model 94 rifle, a Winchester model 88 caliber .308 rifle and a Winchester model 70, 300 magnum, all three of which were stolen in the Litchfield Hardware burglary at Rantoul, Illinois in the summer of 1971.

EII On January 18, 1972, Springfield confidential source two advised that Stevie Dorsey, Dickie Davis, and Dennis King continue to run around together. He stated they do a lot of their activities on the University of Illinois campus, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois,

On January 24, 1972, Leo Frazier, was interviewed at the Champaign County Jail by a Special Agent of the FBI and furnished the following information: *III*

He was found guilty of armed robbery on January 18, 1972 and was sentenced from 5 to 15 years in the state penitentiary. He now is waiting on an appeal, hoping to be released on appeal bond within the next few days.

He does "hang around" with a group of Negro youths in the Bradley-Mc Kinley Housing Complex area of Champaign, Illinois. He denied knowing anything about a Negro youth gang in that area. He stated that he grew up with a group of individuals who live in that housing complex. He did not consider himself to be a leader of that group of young men. He

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

CONFIDENTIAL

stated that he and his friends started going to parties together and people called them the "Bowery Boys" and the name just stuck with them. He knows that his group has also been called the "Syndicate". He reiterated that there was no gang structure as such but just a group of friends who grew up together upon whom people have tagged the name "Bowery Boys".

He and Stevie Dorsey are friends. He and Dorsey speak together and definitely do not run around together.

He knew Dorsey to be the head of the BRP, a group of young Negroes in the Champaign area. However, he has not heard of the BRP as a group for more than a year or so. He stated the BRP broke up when the "Mighty Mighty Peacestones", another Negro youth group, broke up in 1970. He recalled that he was formerly a member of the Peacestones when Cornelius Fortner was allegedly killed by [redacted] but the Peacestones broke up.

Concerning incidents of individuals on the north end of Champaign and shooting at police, he furnished the following information:

"When a person puts on a police badge, he seems to become a different person". "When a person becomes a policeman, he sticks his chest out and starts pushing his weight out."

He noted that many of the Negro youths of the Champaign area like to talk about shooting at a policeman. He noted, however, that no policeman has ever been hit by gunfire even though they have had some "close calls".

He stated it is difficult for the black youth to treat the police officers with respect because they are not treated with respect in return. He stated that he has attempted to cooperate with law enforcement in the past but it has never worked out. He stated that he and his friends have a general distrust of law enforcement officers. He acquiesced that a good number of his acquaintances of the ghetto area of Champaign broke the law on a fairly regular basis and because of doing this, could not be expected to respect the law very much.

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BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

CONFIDENTIAL

He felt that he had been "railroaded" on the armed robbery charge. He stated one individual testified in court that he was definitely the individual who committed the armed robbery and no amount of alibis would change the verdict. He stated he felt the court was attempting to make an example out of him, probably because the recent armed robbery and shooting death of the store owner named Hatfield.

He felt that he probably would serve five to ten years in a state penitentiary unless for some reason his lawyer could successfully appeal the sentence. He felt that the mandatory five year sentence for armed robbery was a little bit stiff for a 17-year-old.

On February 15, 1972, Springfield confidential source two furnished the following list of individuals who might band together under the leadership of Steve Dorsey in the event of any trouble in the north end of Champaign, Illinois. Source advised that there was no real organization or gang involved. He stated the below listed individuals would band together because of "close friendship ties, because of living close together or because of blood ties". Source advised that Stevie Dorsey does have some leadership control over these individuals. He advised that there is no longer an organization known as the BRP or the Panthers. He advised that the individuals listed below had found it more profitable not to have called themselves by name. Source advised that these individuals all live in the Bradley Park, Birch Village and Mt. Olive Manor Housing Complexes located in the area of 5th and Bradley Streets, Champaign, Illinois. The list furnished by the source is as follows:

III
Steve Dorsey
~~Earl Vogel~~
~~Dickie Davis~~
~~Dennis King~~
~~Billie Million~~
~~Winkie Brown~~
~~Gary Brown~~
~~Arthur Lee Johnson~~
~~Ray Johnson~~
~~Roger Gill, also known as Beaver~~
~~William De Armond~~

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

72
CONFIDENTIAL

Source advised the above named individuals have close ties with Stevie Dorsey, their leader.

Source furnished the following names of individuals who could be counted on to band together with the individuals close to Stevie Dorsey at the time of "trouble":

~~III~~
~~Otis Brooks~~
~~Cleotis Brooks~~
~~Charles Exum~~
~~Charles Thomas, also known as Gary Benson~~
~~Jerry Seats~~
~~James Woods~~
~~Tony Jones~~
~~Victor Jones~~
~~Terry Jones~~
~~Ed Jones~~
~~Willie Mc Gee~~
~~Gregory Dorsey~~
~~Michael De Armond~~
~~Kenny Moore~~
~~Stanley Brown~~
~~Don Merriweather~~
~~Ronnie Blakeley~~
~~George Washington Lipscomb~~
~~Leddie Lipscomb~~

Source advised that these individuals are involved in various illicit activities in the north end, however, they have not banded together at the present time and stay pretty much close to home inasmuch as the weather is so cold.

Source further advised that Jerry Exum is no longer a leader of the Roman Disciples. Otis Brooks and Charles Thomas are probably the strongest leaders of the younger group of the Birch Village Housing Complex.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-22861)

DATE: 10/13/71

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (157-2145) -P-

SUBJECT: THE BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, aka
The Black Panthers,
of Champaign-Urbana, Illinois

EM - BN

AMOUNT: 1001000.00
175004
DATE FORM: 10-12-71
HOW FORM: 12
n P.M.E. 9/2

Re Bureau airtel to Springfield, 8/12/71; and
Springfield airtel and LHM to Bureau, 8/12/71, captioned
"Racial Violence, Champaign, Illinois, 8/8/71".

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four
copies of an LHM captioned and dated as above. Stapled to
the enclosed LHM are two copies of an FD-376.

A copy of this LHM is being disseminated to Secret
Service, Springfield, Illinois.

This LHM is being classified confidential as it con-
tains information furnished by confidential informants who are
sources of continuing value, undue disclosure of these sources
could jeopardize their security and/or impair their future
effectiveness and could be detrimental to the national security.

- ENCLOSURE
EX 101
Pa
- 2 - Bureau (157-22861) (Enc. 5) (RM)
16 - Springfield (2:157-2145) (1:157-2146) (DORSEY)
(1:157-2200) (C. EXUM)
(1:157-2202) (J. EXUM)
(1:157-2892) (W. DE ARMOND)
(1:157-2933) (M. DE ARMOND)
(1:157-2936) (SYNDICATE)
(1:157-2937) (ROMAN DISCIPLES)
(1:157-2970) (SAYLES)
(1:100-12190) (ATTACKS AGAINST POLICE)
(1:157-826) (STOCKPILING OF WEAPONS)
(1:157-220) (RACIAL VIOLENCE, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.)
(1:157-1053) (BPP)
- JWG/jac (1:157-) (R. HUNTER)
(18) (1:157-) (C. MC CLENDON)

REC 9 157-22861-5
Z OCT 18 1971

EXT. INT. SEC.



SI 157-2145

Sources contained in the LHM are:

Source 1 is [redacted]
Source 2 is [redacted]
Source 3 is [redacted]
Source 4 is [redacted]

Information provided by the confidential source concerning militant or criminal activities has been disseminated to appropriate law enforcement agencies on a continuing basis.

The identities of Special Agents investigating this matter are SA JOHN W. GILL and SA RONALD M. KLOEPFER.

LEADS

SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

At Champaign-Urbana, Illinois

Will continue close contact with confidential sources and target sources to procure detailed information concerning location of stolen firearms and possession of same by Negro youth gang members.

Continue investigation of BRP as it pertains to potential racial violence and extremist activities in Champaign, Illinois.

At Vandalia, Illinois

Will determine if WALTER DE ARMOND is presently incarcerated at Illinois State Farm at Vandalia, and scheduled date of release.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

OCTOBER 13, 1971

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential-protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

OCTOBER 13, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

THE BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
ALSO KNOWN AS THE BLACK PANTHERS,
OF CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILLINOIS

On June 21, 1971, Springfield confidential source one who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Black Revolutionary Party (BRP) is attempting to organize the black people on the north side of Champaign, Illinois. The BRP meets at the Mt. Olive Manor, a housing project located on the North side of Champaign, Illinois.

The Black Revolutionary Party (BRP) is a Negro youth gang in Champaign, Illinois, headed by Steve Graham Dorsey of Champaign. The organization membership is composed of a splinter group of the "Mighty, Mighty Peacestones", a large Negro youth gang of Champaign, Illinois, now inactive.

On July 12, 1971, source one advised that Negro youth gang members in Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, were not very closely structured, had no organization as such, and had no elected or appointed officers. Source one related that they were concentrating on local black housing projects in the North end of Champaign known as Bradley-McKinley, Birch Village, and Mt. Olive Manor. Source one estimated that the group in Bradley-McKinley project numbered approximately twenty-five to thirty and ranged in ages from thirteen to seventeen. Source reported that the leaders of the Bradley-McKinley project appeared to be Ronnie Hunter, age seventeen, and "Chuck" McClendon, age approximately seventeen or eighteen, who lives at 1306 Lockraven, Champaign.

B approx 1953 or 54 IND

JLL

GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
Declassification~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 3233 AUG 2012 H/HQ
ON 5/5/04

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

157-22861-5

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
ALSO KNOWN AS THE BLACK PANTHERS,
OF CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILLINOIS

According to source one, McClendon was just released from jail in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he served time on a charge of armed robbery. Source one estimated the group at Mt. Olive Manor and Birch Village to number between approximately fifty and sixty and stated that they likewise ranged in age from thirteen to eighteen. Source related that the leaders of the Mt. Olive Manor and Birch Village gangs appeared to be Jerry Exum and Michael DeArmond. Source noted that these individuals were not considered by him to be black militants, but rather young "hell raisers" who were out for a good time and would avail themselves of any opportunity to hassle the police or passersby.

On August 5, 1971, source one advised that Steve Dorsey had an apartment in the Birch Village apartment ~~members~~ complex. Dorsey was still active as a leader of the Black Revolutionary Party. Dorsey is often seen with Dennis King, Henry Gipson, and "Fat" Charles Davidson. Gipson and Davidson were former members of the BRP who have recently been released from jail. Source explained that Gipson and Davidson were arrested and convicted in Decatur, Illinois, sometime ago for robbing a service station. Source advised both subjects were sent to Decatur, Illinois, by Dorsey to steal guns; however, since they could not find a gun store, they robbed a service station and got caught.

On August 8, 1971, James Williams, Negro male, age seventeen, was shot and killed in a disturbance and confrontation with police in Champaign, Illinois.

On August 9, 1971, source one advised that originally the ambush set up on the night of August 8, 1971, was planned by one Negro group against another. Source indicated a group of approximately forty-five to fifty Negro youth, age fourteen to eighteen, of the Mt. Olive-Birch Village apartment complex of Champaign banded together against members of the BRP. Source related some of Dorsey's people were fired upon before police arrived. When the first police car arrived on the scene, the fire was turned to the police. Source advised that because of Williams' death, there would be a very good chance of retaliation by militant blacks against the police and/or local white businesses that night.

On August 9, 1971, source one advised there was a meeting of community blacks at approximately 6:30 P.M. that

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THE BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
ALSO KNOWN AS THE BLACK PANTHERS,
OF CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

date at the Douglas Recreation Center, Champaign, Illinois. According to source one, no definite plans were made at this meeting except that "something should be done about the police". The meeting broke up peacefully. Source related that because of Williams' death, the feuding Negro youth gangs of Champaign called a temporary truce.

On August 10, 1971, Captain John Wilkinson, Champaign Police Department, advised that a careful review of the reports of officers involved in the shoot-out the night of August 8, 1971, indicated that Williams was shot by rival gang members. According to Wilkinson, located in Williams' wallet was an identification card showing Williams to be President of the "Vice Lords" of Urbana, Illinois, a Negro youth gang. Wilkinson advised that there were many rumors circulating throughout the community of possible retaliation against the police department, however, because of a heavy rain which occurred on August 10, 1971, he did not feel there would be any further violence.

On August 21, 1971, source one advised that he had learned from Gary Brown that Ernest Lockett, Larry Brown, also known as "Winkie", and Steve Dorsey [redacted] E2U

On August 23, 1971, the above information pertaining to [redacted] was corroborated in part by source two who has furnished reliable information in the past.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
ALSO KNOWN AS THE BLACK PANTHERS,
OF CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILLINOIS

On August 24, 1971, source two advised that rumors in places frequented by BRP members were circulating to the effect that Steve Dorsey had traveled to Chicago, Illinois, on August 23, 1971, in an attempt to trade guns with Black Panthers. There was some disagreement between Dorsey and William DeArmond, who was determined to start something with the local police. Dorsey desired to delay initiating any action with the local police.

Source two advised that he learned from Charles Exum, brother of Jerry Exum, leader of the Roman Lords, a Negro youth gang of Champaign, Illinois, that all of the rest of the young Negroes of the North end of Champaign not with Jerry Exum's gang had joined the BRP under the leadership of Dorsey. Source two advised that Dorsey was using the philosophy of Fred Hampton, deceased Black Panther Party leader, and was telling the young people that they would not be severely dealt with by the law because they were juveniles. Dorsey has been urging the young people of Champaign to band together for a revolution.

The Black Panther Party (BPP) is a black extremist organization started in Oakland, California, in December, 1966. It advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the United States Government.

Source two advised that all indications pointed to the fact that the BRP was "gearing up to do something big". Source stated that he had recently seen "Winkie" Brown at the Champaign Surplus Store looking at "jump suits". He stated that the "jump suits" had been used in previous gang warfare and attacks against the police by gang members. The "jump suit" pockets can be filled with cartridges and other necessary items.

On the afternoon of August 26, 1971, a Negro youth, unidentified, stepped from behind bushes on a street corner

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
ALSO KNOWN AS THE BLACK PANTHERS,
OF CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

of the ghetto area of Champaign and emptied a pistol at a police car passing by. Neither the occupants nor the car was hit by the gunfire. A search of the area disclosed several spent 9mm cartridges. Champaign Police Chief Harvey Shirley noted a 9mm automatic pistol was stolen in the burglary of weapons at Rantoul, Illinois.

On the afternoon of August 26, 1971, Chief of Police Shirley received an anonymous phone call concerning the location of a cache of weapons in the house of Joe Sayles located in the ghetto area of North Champaign. A search warrant was secured and executed resulting in the recovery of an M-1 .30 caliber semi-automatic rifle, a 30-30 caliber Winchester rifle, and a .22 caliber pistol, and several hundred rounds of ammunition, all stolen in the gun burglary at Rantoul, Illinois. Occupants of the Sayles house advised the weapons belonged to [redacted] a known associate of BRP members. Based on information furnished by occupants, two additional search warrants were executed on August 27, 1971, resulting in the recovery of a .38 caliber revolver stolen from the Rantoul, Illinois store. The revolver was recovered from the house of Lawrence Brown, also known as 'Fat Larry', a BRP member. IIC

On August 27, 1971, Chief of Police Shirley advised that during the search of the house, out-dated BPP literature was observed as well as black power slogans scrawled on the walls. Shirley advised a quantity of marijuana and stolen property was also recovered resulting in the solving of at least three local burglaries.

On August 31, 1971, Springfield confidential source three who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that he was in receipt of the following information: Jerry Exum, head of the Roman Disciples, a Negro youth gang of Champaign also known as the Roman Lords, resides in Birch Village apartment complex. [redacted] and his brother [redacted] alias "Blip", also reside in the Birch Village area. Source advised the following weapons were allegedly seen in the apartment of [redacted]: IIC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
ALSO KNOWN AS THE BLACK PANTHERS,
OF CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILLINOIS

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

One .44 magnum rifle
Three pump shotguns
One .38 caliber revolver
Several .357 magnum revolvers

Source indicated [redacted] and Jerry Exum split their guns with Steve Dorsey, leader of the BRP.

On September 28, 1971, Springfield confidential source one advised that Walter DeArmond is best described as a small time hood who, because of his many scrapes with the law, is extremely anti-police. Source stated he has heard Walter DeArmond on several occasions say, "Let's make war on the pigs". Source related DeArmond would not hesitate to shoot a policeman if he were cornered and thought he might get away with it. *ILL*

Source one stated DeArmond has been a close associate of Steve Dorsey of the BRP. DeArmond shares Dorsey's militant views. Source advised DeArmond is presently serving time in the State Farm at Vandalia, Illinois.

On September 30, 1971, Springfield confidential source four who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Syndicate, a Negro youth gang of North Champaign, Illinois, also known as the Bowery Boys of the Bradley-McKinley housing complex, numbers about sixty teen-aged members ranging in age from thirteen to eighteen. Source also indicated that the East Side Disciples, also known as Roman Disciples and Roman Lords of the Birch Village and Mt. Olive apartment complex, numbers approximately one hundred members ranging in age from thirteen to eighteen. Source advised that Steve Dorsey of the BRP heavily influences the Bowery Boys of the Bradley-McKinley housing complex located at the intersection of Bradley and McKinley Streets in Champaign, Illinois.

Source four advised that both gangs appear to be heavily armed. He stated that at the present time, at least, there appeared to be no conflict between the different gangs.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-15276)

DATE: 7/6/71

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (157-2145) (P)

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

SUBJECT: BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
Aka The Black Panthers
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois
RM - BN

AGENCY 157-15276, S3, AC51
NIE, 157-15276
DATE FORW. 7-23-71
HOW FORW. P
BY PAUL JONES

Re Springfield letter to the Bureau dated 3/26/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four copies of an LHM captioned as above and dated 7/6/71. Also, stapled to the enclosed LHM are two copies of an FD-376. A copy of this LHM is being disseminated to Secret Service, Springfield, Illinois.

This LHM is being classified "Confidential" as it contains information furnished by a confidential informant who is a source of continuing value. Undue disclosure of this source could jeopardize his security and/or impair his future effectiveness, and could be detrimental to the National security.

The confidential source is [redacted]

Information provided by the confidential source concerning militant or criminal activities has been disseminated to the Champaign, Illinois Police Department, on a continuing basis.

The identities of the Special Agents who interviewed TERRY BRENT JONES on 4/20/71 are SAs RONALD M. KLOEPFER and PAUL J. LESLIE, JR.

LEADS: SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

EX-100

ENCLOSURE

REC-73

157-22861-4
157-15276-28

12 JUL 15 1971

- 2 - Bureau (157-15276) (Encls.
7 - Springfield (2 - 157-2145)
(1 - 157-2146)
(1 - 157-2201)
(1 - 157-1606)
(1 - 157-1053)
(1 - 66-1967)

5) (RM)

RACID BY SECY.

F-30 WEB/mkl
(9)

62 JUL 26 1971

AUG 30 1971 U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DocId:59169765 Page 33

SI 157-2145

AT CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILLINOIS

Will attempt to identify the group of young blacks forming at the Mount Olive Manor and Birch Village area, their leaders and organizational setup.

Will determine what if any activity is being planned by STEVE DORSEY and the BRP in retaliation for the shooting of the BROWN brothers.

Will maintain contact with sources and informants for any information regarding activity of captioned group.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
July 6, 1971

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

DECLASSIFIED BY 3235.AUC/PLB/EH/AF
ON 5/9/04

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Springfield, Illinois
July 6, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
Also Known As
The Black Panthers
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois

D.C. 4/11
On April 9, 1971 a confidential source advised that Steve Dorsey was having a meeting of his former gang members on the night of April 9, 1971, at 503 North Poplar, Champaign, Illinois.

On April 12, 1971 the source advised he attended the meeting at 503 North Poplar, however, Dorsey did not show up as he had gone to Danville, Illinois, for an unknown reason. The source stated there were quite a number of people at the meeting and the majority of them were carrying guns. The source stated that without Dorsey, nothing was accomplished at the meeting and they simply listened to a record and then left.

NW
On April 20, 1971 Terry Brent Jones, 12 Birch Village, Champaign, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning the whereabouts of Edwin Steven Jackson who is wanted for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder. Jones advised he did not know the present whereabouts of Jackson.

NW
Jones advised that he, Steven Dorsey, and Walter De Armond, traveled to Washington, D. C. during the period of November 27, 1970, to December 2, 1970. Their reason for going to Washington, D. C. was to attend the Revolutionary Peoples Constitutional Convention which was sponsored by the Black Panther Party (BPP).

The Black Panther Party (BPP) is a black extremist organization started in Oakland, California, in December, 1966. It advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the United States Government.

DECLASSIFIED BY 32133 AUG 1981 BY 32133
ON 3/15/04

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

J-1-152376-108
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
Declassification
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
Also Known As
The Black Panthers
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois

Jones advised that he and his companions just wanted to find out "what was going on". They were all disappointed with the convention because it was "all messed up". He stated that because of the number of people there, he was not able to get within two blocks of the speakers and the microphone system was not adequate. He stated the convention was so poor that they lost interest rapidly and soon left the area where the convention was being held. He advised they did enjoy a weekend of sightseeing in Washington, D. C.

Jones advised that the Black Revolutionary Party is no longer in existence as a gang and he was not aware of any gang activity in the North End of Champaign, Illinois, at the present time.

On April 20, 1971 the confidential source advised that Steve Dorsey and two carloads of his group were on their way to Chicago, Illinois. Dorsey was going to the BPP headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, to see about some BPP literature. Larry Ross was driving the car in which Dorsey was riding. According to the source, Ross was arrested at Kankakee, Illinois, by local law enforcement officers for not having a drivers license and was fined \$40.00 and \$10.00 costs. The source indicated that Ross' arrest spoiled Dorsey's plans to continue to Chicago to make contact with the BPP there.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

On June 7, 1971 Roger Serafini, Circuit Clerk, Kankakee County, Kankakee, Illinois, advised that Case Number 71-3871T, page 187, ticket number 06-143835, shows that on April 10, 1971 Larry A. Ross, 1204 North Mathews, Urbana, Illinois, a male, born on March 16, 1949, was arrested at the intersection of Route 54N and I-57 in a 1958 Chevrolet, bearing 1971 Illinois license EJ 9414. Ross was charged with not having a valid drivers license, violation 6-101 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

Mr. Serafini advised that the records indicated that on April 14, 1971, Ross paid a \$50.00 cash fine and that the arresting officer was Harold Donovan, Badge Number 316, Illinois State Police.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
Also Known As
The Black Panthers
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois

On June 10, 1971 Corporal Harold Donovan, Illinois State Police, Sub-post 6-A, Ashkum, Illinois, advised he recalls the following regarding the arrest of Larry A. Ross on April 10, 1971:

Ross was accompanied by a lone Negro male, name unknown, who was "ratty looking", about 5'4" and had a large Afro haircut. This unknown male seemed well-behaved and caused no problem and provided the money for Ross' fine. Corporal Donovan advised the name Steve Dorsey was not familiar to him.

On June 9, 1971 the confidential source advised that Steve Dorsey and his followers have been having difficulty with a group of approximately thirty younger blacks who reside in the Mount Olice Manor and Birch Village area of Champaign, Illinois. The source indicated that ten to fourteen of the younger individuals would jump on members of Dorsey's gang individually and severely "beat them up". Dorsey and his group had a meeting with ten to fourteen members of the younger group on June 5, 1971. Dorsey attempted to convince the leaders of the younger group that they should join forces with his organization, however, the leaders of this younger group told Dorsey that they did not want to affiliate with his organization in any way, shape, or form. They told Dorsey and his group that the Mount Olice and Birch Village area belonged to them and if any of the older individuals went into that area they would either get killed or severely "whupped".

The source indicated that the younger group numbers about thirty and consists of Negro males from the age of thirteen to seventeen and they have access to weapons.

H.H. On June 13, 1971 the confidential source advised that Lawrence Brown was shot twice by an unknown individual of a group of Negro teenagers on the morning of June 13, 1971. The source advised that Gary Brown, brother of Lawrence Brown, also was shot in the leg by a small caliber weapon. Lawrence Brown was treated at Mercy Hospital as he received numerous hits with double aught buckshot. The source advised the Brown brothers were shot because of a conflict between the Black Revolutionary Party members and the younger Negro group in the Mount Olice Manor Complex and the Birch Village.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
Also Known As
The Black Panthers
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois

The source advised that on night of June 13, 1971, Steve Dorsey and his group scheduled a meeting to decide what course of action to take as a result of the shooting of the Brown brothers, however, no decision was reached.

-4*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-15276)

DATE: March 26, 1971

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (157-2145) (P)

SUBJECT: BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (BRP)
CHAMPAIGN - URBANA, ILLINOIS

RM

Re Bureau letter to Springfield, 2/17/71.

Referenced letter set forth information that Bureau desires additional investigation on the BRP to verify that this group has ceased its activities. Letter further set forth instructions to attempt to identify two companions of STEVE DORSEY who traveled to Washington, D.C. between 11/30/70 and 12/2/70.

DORSEY's companions on the trip to Washington, D.C. have been identified as WALTER DE ARMOND (SI 157-1598), and TERRY JONES (SI 157-2201). Sources have been assigned but have not been able to confirm that DORSEY and his companions traveled to Washington, D.C. in connection with the BPP sponsored Revolutionary Peoples Constitutional Convention. DL

Sources have been assigned in an attempt to verify whether BRP has ceased its activities. Information so far gathered indicates STEPHEN DORSEY, who is on the Agitator Index, still commands leadership position among the Negro youth of ghetto area of Champaign, however, there appears to be no organization as such. W

Springfield is continuing to give this matter preferred attention and upon receipt of positive information, will report same in form suitable for dissemination.

REC 70

157-22861-3
157-15276-5

EX-112

APR 1 1971

- (2) - Bureau (157-15276) (RM)
2 - Springfield (157-2145)
RMK/es

RACER INT SECT.

(4) 30 1971 728

JUN 30 1971 728

SET 38
SAC, Springfield (157-2145)

2/17/71

Director, FBI (157-15276) REC-122

area

**BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (BRP)
CHAMPAIGN - URBANA, ILLINOIS
RACIAL MATTERS**

st

Reurlet and LHM 1/25/71 indicating investigation was being discontinued in this matter.

Bureau desires that additional investigation of the BRP be continued to verify that this group has ceased its activities since it has demonstrated a strong potential for violence in the past.

It is noted as recently as November, 1970, members of the BRP were selling posters of the deceased Black Panther Party (BPP) leader Fred Hampton, who was killed during a police raid at Chicago, Illinois. Purpose of this poster reportedly was to show the repression of the black people. In addition, you reported that Steve Dorsey, leader of the BRP, and two companions traveled to Washington, D. C., between 11/30 and 12/2/70 for an unknown purpose. This travel would appear to be in connection with the BPP-sponsored Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention which occurred about that period.

You should attempt to identify the two companions of Dorsey who traveled to Washington, D. C., with him; and through sources, attempt to verify if they had attended the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention.

In view of the above indicating black extremist beliefs and the demonstrated violence-prone nature of the BRP membership, you should be alert to determine, if the BRP no longer exists, whether its members have joined or formed another militant organization.

You should give this matter preferred attention and report pertinent information developed in a form suitable for dissemination.

RME:pjc *PF*
(4) *PF*

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

F 302 *PF*

61 FEB 24 1971

AUG 30 1971 *GRM/PN*

MAIL ROOM *GRM/PN*

RE

Letter to Springfield
Re: Black Revolutionary Party (BRP)
Champaign - Urbana, Illinois
157-15276

NOTE:

Captioned group, consisting of approximately 15 hard-core members, has allegedly been involved in various crimes of violence in the past. Reported they are no longer active; however, in view of their fairly recent activities showing black militant support, it is felt the above instructions are necessary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SPRINGFIELD (157-2145) (C)

SUBJECT: BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, aka
The Black Panthers
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILLINOIS

ENCL
RM - BN

DATE: January 25, 1971

Re Springfield letter and LHM, dated 10/14/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of an LHM captioned as above, reflecting investigation at Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, conducted by SA RONALD M. KLOEPFER. Also enclosed are two copies of an FD-376.

Copies of this LHM are being disseminated to the United States Attorney, Eastern District of Illinois, East St. Louis, Illinois; Secret Service, Springfield, Illinois; NISO, St. Louis, Missouri and Chicago, Illinois; 113th MI Group, Springfield, Illinois; and OSI, Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois.

This LHM is being classified "Confidential" as it contains information furnished by confidential informants who are a source of continuing value. Undue disclosure of these sources could jeopardize their security and/or impair their future effectiveness.

INFORMANT	ACQ/CI	DATE	LOCATION
T-1	150, 1010, 95 176840	10/22/70	SI 157-2145-12
	DATE FORW. 2-12-71	11/18/70	SI 157-2145-13
	HOW FORW. R-5 100% 200%	11/19/70	SI 157-2145-13
		11/30/70	SI 157-2145-15
		12/2/70	SI 157-2145-15
		1/21/71	Instant LHM

- ② - Bureau (Encl. 10) (RM)
9 - Springfield (157-2145)
1 - (157-2479) (BSA Parkland)
1 - (157-2209) (E. JONES)
1 - (157-2201) (T. JONES)
1 - (157-2199) (MOSE LONG, JR.)
1 - (157-2146) (STEVE DORSEY)

REC-23

ST-103

157-22861-2

157-15276-4

12 JAN 29 1971

RACIAL INT'L. SCI.

1 - (66-1967)

RMK/es.

(11)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



SI 157-2145

<u>INFORMANT</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
T-2 [redacted]	1/21/71	Instant LHM
T-3 [redacted] Parkland Junior College, Champaign, Illinois (position and request)	1/21/71	Instant LHM

Information received from sources concerning militant or criminal activities of the members of the BRP has been disseminated on a continuing basis to the Champaign Police Department and to the Security Office of the University of Illinois.

The following individuals who were identified as members of the BRP have been interviewed and without exception have denied being members of the BRP:

- EARL VOGEL
- ROBERT COLLINS
- STERLING ATKINS
- CHARLES LIPSCOMB
- GEORGE LIPSCOMB
- ED JONES
- CHARLES EXUM
- PRESTON WINFREY
- WILLIAM KINDLE
- JERRY EXUM

The above individuals when interviewed further denied knowledge of any gang activity at the present time.

SI 157-2145

The detailed results of the above interviews have been reported in individual case files.

Investigation including interview with the hard core members has shown the BRP as no longer in existence and this case is being closed subject to being reopened in the event regular contact with informants and sources indicates activity in this organization.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 25, 1971

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

DECLASSIFIED BY *3233 AUC/PUB/EMH/TQ*
ON *5/19/01*

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Springfield, Illinois

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

January 25, 1971

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
ALSO KNOWN AS
THE BLACK PANTHERS
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILLINOIS

Springfield Confidential Informant T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 22, 1970, that Steve Dorsey, head of the Black Revolutionary Party, and some of his followers were planning to go to the University of Illinois campus on the evening of October 24, 1970, to do "battle" with some of the black students. Source stated that a couple of weeks before two of the Black Revolutionary Party members (BRP) had been severely beaten by the blacks of the campus and Steve Dorsey was out to get revenge.

On November 18, 1970, Springfield Confidential Informant T-1 advised that on the evening of November 17, 1970, Stevie Dorsey was selling posters depicting Fred Hampton for .50 cents each throughout the north end of Champaign, Illinois. Source advised that there were about 50 other individuals selling these posters along with Dorsey. Source stated that Dorsey got the posters from a representative of the United Front, Cairo. Source explained that Fred Hampton, a member of the Black Panther Party, had been killed during a raid at Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of the poster was to show oppression of black people everywhere, including Cairo, Illinois.

According to Springfield Confidential Informant T-1, the United Front, Cairo, is an all black organization which has boycotted white merchants in Cairo, Illinois, for the past 21 months.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 32139 RUECIPUB/EN 1/20
ON 5/5/04

157-22861-2

157-15276-4

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

**BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
ALSO KNOWN AS
THE BLACK PANTHERS
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILLINOIS**

A characterization of the Black Panther Party will be found in the appendix section of this communication.

Springfield Confidential Informant T-1 continued that he expected there to be an outbreak of shooting by the members of the Black Revolutionary Party sometime in the near future. He reasoned that Stevie Dorsey had picked up \$200.00 worth of ammunition from Decatur, Illinois, for this purpose and that when the shooting and other activity did open up, Stevie Dorsey and a select few [redacted]

On November 19, 1970, T-1 advised that the night of November 18, 1970, had been relatively quiet. He did not know when Dorsey and his select few would attempt to start trouble.

On November 30, 1970, Springfield Confidential Informant T-1 advised that Steve Dorsey and two other individuals left Champaign, Illinois, in a 1969 Chevrolet, blue with black vinyl top.

On December 2, 1970, T-1 advised that Steve Dorsey and his companions were back in town after having gone to Washington, D. C. He did not know the reason that Dorsey and his companions traveled to Washington, D. C.

On January 21, 1971, Springfield Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the interest in the BRP by Negro youths of Champaign had discontinued. The Negro youths of the north end were still running in small groups made up of close friends who had grown up together on the streets or had gone to school together. He stated that Steve Dorsey, a former acknowledged leader of the BRP is now attending Parkland Junior College, Champaign, Illinois, and is currently the leader of the Black Students Association, a social organization for blacks at that junior college.

On January 21, 1971, Springfield Confidential Informant T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he had heard no information concerning any activity at all on the part of the BRP. T-2 advised that from his vantage point there were no organized Negro youth gangs now functioning in the north end of Champaign, Illinois.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
ALSO KNOWN AS
THE BLACK PANTHERS
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILLINOIS

On January 21, 1971, Springfield Confidential Informant T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Steve Dorsey is enrolled at Parkland College, Champaign, Illinois, in the Preparedness Program wherein the college pays for the student's tuition, books and provides some money for living expenses. He stated that the college makes money available in the following amounts:

\$1,500 to \$1,900 a year for a single person;
\$2,500 to \$4,900 to a married person, depending upon how many children he has.

Source advised that this money is made available through federal and state grants. He stated there are approximately 50 individuals enrolled in this program at Parkland College. T-3 advised that Terry Jones, Jr., Ed Jones, Mose Long, Jr., and Robert Knox, all members of the former BRP gang, were also enrolled in the Preparedness Program.

FORMER MEMBERS OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

On January 21, 1971, William Neumann, Sergeant, Champaign Police Department, stated that he had not seen any gang activity for some time. He stated that "things were pretty quiet". He knew some of the former members of the BRP to have enrolled in Parkland College and he knew that Steve Dorsey, formerly of the BRP, is now head of the Black Students Association at that college. He stated that Dorsey's arrest in August, 1970, for armed robbery had not yet come to trial but that the arrest had slowed Dorsey down.

PARKLAND COLLEGE

ILL.

FORMER LEADER

OF SUBJECT

ORGANIZATION

D.C. Sergeant Neumann stated that investigation by his department had never revealed any indication whatsoever that the Black Revolutionary Party, also known as the Black Panthers, was associated in any way with the Black Panther Party of national notoriety.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~JOINT IDENTIFICATION~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
ALSO KNOWN AS
THE BLACK PANTHERS
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILLINOIS

A P P E N D I X

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
also known as
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
FOR SELF DEFENSE

According to the official newspaper of the Black Panther Party (BPP), the BPP was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby G. Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense, BPP.

The official newspaper, called "The Black Panther," regularly states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to as "pigs" who should be killed.

The newspaper, in its issue of September 7, 1968, had an article by the then Minister of Education, George Murray. This article ended with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

The BPP newspaper, issue of October 5, 1968, had an article introduced with the following statement: "We will not dissent from American government. We will overthrow it."

David Hilliard, Chief of Staff, BPP, in a speech at the San Francisco Polo Field on November 15, 1969, said "We will kill Richard Nixon."

David Hilliard, in "The New York Times," issue of December 13, 1969, was quoted as follows: "We advocate the

A P P E N D I X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
ALSO KNOWN AS
THE BLACK PANTHERS
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILLINOIS

A P P E N D I X

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (Cont'd)

very direct overthrow of the government by way of force and violence."

In the issue of April 25, 1970, the BPP newspaper had an article by Minister of Culture, Emory Douglas, as follows:

"The only way to make this racist US government administer justice to the people it is oppressing, isby taking up arms against this government, killing the officials, until the reactionary forcesare dead, and those that are left turn their weapons on their superiors, thereby passing revolutionary judgement against the number one enemy of all mankind, the racist U. S. government."

The BPP Headquarters is located at 1046 Peralta Street, Oakland, California. Branches of the BPP, and Committees to Combat Fascism, under control of the BPP, have been established in various locations in the USA.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 14, 1970

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DECLASSIFIED BY 8/2/93 AND PUBLISHED 10/1/97
ON 5/3/04

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Springfield, Illinois 62702
October 14, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
Also Known as The
Black Panthers,
Champaign - Urbana, Illinois

Harvey Shirley, Chief of Police, Champaign Police Department, Champaign, Illinois, on the night of August 7, 1969, advised that at approximately 9:30 P.M., that evening, five Negro youths had been wounded by shotgun blasts. He stated that evidently the shooting arose out of a battle between the "Peacestones" and the splinter group who is known by various names, including the "Black Revolutionary Party" and the "Black Panthers". Shirley stated that both the "Peacestones" and the splinter group, consists mainly of Negro teenagers. He related that to his knowledge, the splinter group was not associated with the "Black Panther Party" (BPP) of Chicago or other areas.

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) appears in the Appendix.

According to Shirley, the first indication of unrest and discord, as indicated above, among the Negro gangs, was the armed robbery on August 6, 1969, of the J. C. Penney Store at Champaign, by several Negroes wearing white hoods. Taken in the robbery which occurred in broad daylight were four .22 caliber rifles, two 30-30 rifles and a .250 rifle and a .410 gauge shotgun.

Shirley stated that after the five youths were injured, there had been numerous isolated shots fired in the north end of Champaign. At about 10:50 P.M., August 7, 1969, a carload of youths of the splinter group opened fire on the Peacestone members in Jackson's Pool Hall, located at 200 North First Street, Champaign. The carload of youths were apprehended by local police and two loaded weapons were

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ON 5/3/04

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

157-22861-
157-15276-
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
Also Known As The Black Panthers,
Champaign - Urbana, Illinois

found in the car, one of which was a .22 caliber rifle identified as one stolen from the J. C. Penney Company, the previous day.

On August 8, 1969, Captain John Wilkinson, Champaign Police Department, Champaign, Illinois, stated that Roy Williams, editor of the "Plain Truth", a black underground newspaper at Champaign, Illinois, and Steve Dorsey, were leaders of the splinter group who refer to themselves as the Black Panthers. Dorsey had been out of town for awhile and when he came back he found his gang had joined the Peacestones. Because of his former leadership with the so-called Black Panthers, Dorsey was given a leadership position in the Peacestones organization. Wilkinson advised that the Peacestones levy one dollar dues per week to each of its members, plus extort "protection" money from local businesses. Dorsey used some of the Peacestones funds for his own purposes. Members of the Peacestones group severely beat Dorsey and as a result he spent four days in the hospital. When Dorsey was released from the hospital, he started a movement to recruit people from the Peacestones. Dorsey was helped by one Willie Hunter, age 22, who on August 7, 1969, was sentenced to ten to twenty years on local charges for illegal possession of marijuana. Wilkinson stated that Dorsey and Hunter were able to recruit about 40 members, 15 of which were "hard core".

Current Leaders and Members of the
Black Revolutionary Party Gang:

On July 9, 1970, Springfield Confidential Informant T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Steve Dorsey continued to lead the faction of the Peacestones which call themselves the Black Panthers or Black Revolutionary Party. The leaders and "hard core" members include the following:

Earl Vogel
Terry Jones
Charles Exum
Robert Collins
Mose Long, Jr.
George Lipscomb
Jerry Exum
Robert Knox

Sterling Atkins
Preston Winfrey
William Kindle
James Wood
Charles Lipscomb
Ed Jones
Albert Knox

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
Also Knows As The Black Panthers,
Champaign - Urbana, Illinois

FOIA(b) (6)
FOIA(b) (7) - (C)

On August 28, 1970, and September 2, 1970, arrest records at the Champaign Police Department, Urbana Police Department and Champaign County Sheriff's Office, Urbana, were checked on these individuals and the following descriptive data was obtained:

Stephen Graham ~~Dorsey~~

Race:

Sex:

Nationality:

Address:

~~Steve Dorsey~~

Negro

Male

American

610 East Eureka

Champaign, Illinois

(February 21, 1968)

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth:

Height:

Weight:

Hair:

Eyes:

Build:

Complexion:

Characteristics:

New York, New York

5' 8"

155 pounds

Black

Brown

Medium

Dark

Blind in left eye

~~Earl Vogel~~

Race:

Sex:

Nationality:

Address:

Negro

Male

American

1306 Beslin,

Urbana, Illinois

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth:

Height:

Weight:

Hair:

Eyes:

Build:

Complexion:

FBI Number:

Mississippi

5' 9"

175 pounds

Black

Brown

Medium

Medium

180-612 H

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
Also Known As the Black Panthers,
Champaign - Urbana, Illinois

FOIA(b) (6)
FOIA(b) (7) - (C)

Terry Brent Jones

Race: Negro
Sex: Male
Nationality: American
Address: 208 Belle Fountain,
Champaign, Illinois
(May, 1969)

Date of Birth: [redacted]
Place of Birth: Champaign, Illinois
Height: 5' 5"
Weight: 135 pounds
Hair: Black
Eyes: Brown
Build: Medium
Complexion: Dark

Charles Edward Exum

Race: Negro
Sex: Male
Nationality: American
Address: 57 Birch Village,
Champaign, Illinois
(February, 1968)

Date of Birth: [redacted]
Place of Birth: Tennessee
Height: 5' 9"
Weight: 150 pounds
Hair: Black
Eyes: Brown
Build: Medium
Complexion: Dark
FBI Number: 338 430 G

Robert Earl Collins

Race: Negro
Sex: Male
Nationality: American

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
Also Known As The Black Panthers,
Champaign - Urbana, Illinois

Address:

607 North 4th Street,
Champaign, Illinois
(May, 1969)

Date of Birth:

Urbana, Illinois

Place of Birth:

5' 9"

Height:

132 pounds

Weight:

Black

Hair:

Brown

Eyes:

Medium

Build:

Dark

Complexion:

Mose Long, Jr.

Negro

Race:

Male

Sex:

American

Nationality:

607 East Vine

Address:

Champaign, Illinois
(May, 1969)

Date of Birth:

Champaign, Illinois

Place of Birth:

5' 7"

Height:

145 pounds

Weight:

Black

Hair:

Brown

Eyes:

Medium

Build:

Dark

Complexion:

867 226 G

George Washington Lipscomb

Negro

Race:

Male

Sex:

American

Nationality:

1206 Crispus Drive,

Address:

Champaign, Illinois

(May, 1969)

Date of Birth:

Champaign, Illinois

Place of Birth:

5' 7"

Height:

135 pounds

Weight:

Black

Hair:

Brown

Eyes:

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BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
Also Known As The Black Panthers,
Champaign - Urbana, Illinois

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Build:
Complexion:

Medium
Dark

Jerry Dale Exum

Race:
Sex:
Nationality:
Address:

Negro
Male
American
57 Birch Village,
Champaign, Illinois
(December, 1969)

Date of Birth:
Place of Birth:
Height:
Weight:
Hair:
Eyes:
Build:

Urbana, Illinois
5' 7"
150 pounds
Black
Brown
Medium

Sterling Atkins

Race:
Sex:
Nationality:
Address:

Negro
Male
American
503 East Washington,
Champaign, Illinois
(June, 1969)

Place of Birth:
Date of Birth:

Champaign, Illinois

Height:
Weight:
Hair:
Eyes:
Build:
Complexion:
FBI Number:

5' 6"
140 pounds
Black
Brown
Medium
Dark
926 282 G

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BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
Also Known As The Black Panthers,
Champaign - Urbana, Illinois

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Preston ~~Winfrey~~

Race: Negro
Sex: Male
Nationality: American
Address: 708 Bethune Court,
Champaign, Illinois
(May, 1969)

Date of Birth:
Place of Birth: Champaign, Illinois
Height: 5' 9"
Weight: 140 pounds
Hair: Black
Eyes: Brown
Build: Medium
Complexion: Dark

William Henry ~~Kindle~~

Race: Negro
Sex: Male
Nationality: American
Address: 22 Birch Village,
Champaign, Illinois
(May, 1969)

Date of Birth:
Place of Birth: Champaign, Illinois
Height: 6' 0"
Weight: 150 pounds
Hair: Black
Eyes: Brown
Build: Medium
Complexion: Dark
FBI Number: 177 961 H

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BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
Also Known As the Black Panthers,
Champaign - Urbana, Illinois

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

James Lee Wood

Race:
Sex:
Nationality:
Address:

Negro
Male
American
66 Birch Village,
Champaign, Illinois
(May, 1969)

Date of Birth:
Place of Birth:
Height:
Weight:
Hair:
Eyes:
Build:
Complexion:
FBI Number:

Brownsville, Tennessee
5' 7"
140 pounds
Black
Brown
Medium
Dark
867 246 G

Charles Lee Lipscomb

Race:
Sex:
Nationality:
Address:

Negro
Male
American
1206 Crispus Drive,
Champaign, Illinois
(May, 1969)

Date of Birth:
Place of Birth:
Height:
Weight:
Hair:
Eyes:
Build:
Complexion:
FBI Number:

Champaign, Illinois
5' 7"
140 pounds
Black
Brown
Medium
Dark
867 227 G

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FOIA(b) (6)
FOIA(b) (7) - (C)

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
Also Known As The Black Panthers,
Champaign - Urbana, Illinois

~~Edgar Eugene Jones~~

Race: Negro
Sex: Male
Nationality: American
Address: 12 Birch Village,
Champaign, Illinois
(May. 1969)

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth: Champaign, Illinois

Height: 5' 8"
Weight: 158 pounds
Hair: Black
Eyes: Brown

~~Albert Knox~~

Race: Negro
Sex: Male
Nationality: American
Address: 312 East Church,
Champaign, Illinois

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth: Magnolia, Mississippi

Height: 5' 9"
Weight: 165 pounds
Hair: Black
Eyes: Brown
Build: Medium
Complexion: Dark
FBI Number: 777 772 G

On July 9, 1970, Springfield Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the Black Panthers number 60 to 75. Many of the members are younger Negroes, age 14 to 18.

On September 2, 1970, William Neumann advised that the leaders as listed above are all 19 to 22 years of age. He stated that each of them, without exception, has records at the local police departments for such things as attempted murder, armed robbery, burglary and traffic violations.

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BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
Also Known As The Black Panthers,
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois

On September 22, 1970, David Gentille, Lieutenant Detective, Champaign Police Department, advised that he had just charged Steve Dorsey, the leader of the Black Revolutionary Party, with attempted murder and armed robbery arising out of a recent armed robbery of a liquor store in Champaign. One of the victims of the robbery was able to take a 30-30 rifle from the robbers before being shot. Gentille advised that he had sent Dorsey's name in to the FBI Laboratory as a suspect with a latent fingerprint found on one of the bullets left in the magazine of the gun. The FBI Laboratory identified the latent as belonging to Dorsey.

On September 22, 1970, T-1 advised that Dorsey had been arrested by the Champaign Police Department on that date.

Source stated that the members of the Black Revolutionary Party were going door to door in an attempt to raise money to bail Dorsey out of the County Jail.

Outside Influence

In January, 1970, Springfield Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the leaders of the Black Coalition, which includes Steve Jackson, Alonzo Mitchell, also known as "Beets" and Roy Williams, editor of the "Plain Truth", a former black militant oriented newspaper of Champaign, Illinois, provided very effective leadership and counsel to the Black Panther faction of the Peacestones.

According to William Neumann, Sergeant, Champaign, Illinois, Police Department, Steve Jackson, Alonzo Mitchell and Roy Williams are well known local Negro militants.

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Activities

On August 12, 1969, Lieutenant Thomas Whipple, Champaign Police Department, advised that the feuding between the "Mighty Mighty Peacestones" and its faction, the Black Revolutionary Party, had caused a period of violence from August 7, 1969 through August 10, 1969, in Champaign, Illinois, where 17 individuals had been wounded by gunshot. 21 individuals

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BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
Also Known As The Black Panthers,
Champaign - Urbana, Illinois

had been arrested on charges ranging from attempted murder to unlawful use of weapons. No policemen were injured by gunfire, one fireman received a minor wound from a ricochetting pellet from a shotgun blast. Several police cars were fired upon and one fire truck hit by shotgun blasts.

On May 2, 1970, T-1 advised that the shooting of Eddie Holts, Negro Male, by a Champaign Police Officer, had effectively united the Peacestones with the Black Revolutionary Party faction under the leadership of the Black Coalition in action against the police in Champaign.

On May 2, 1970, Chief of Police Harvey Shirley, Champaign Police Department, advised that on the night before, heavy shooting and several firebombings simultaneously occurred in Champaign, Illinois. Heavy sporadic shooting was reported throughout the north end of Champaign, Illinois, and at 9:00 P.M., the officers of the Champaign County Sheriff's Office and the Illinois State Police were called in for assistance.

At 10:30 P.M., May 1, 1970, two detectives of the Champaign Police Department, were pinned down in their cars by extensive fire from a group of 30 to 40 blacks heavily armed, at the vicinity of 5th and University Avenue, Champaign, Illinois. Reinforcements were rushed into the area and the armed Negro contingent ran into the Monarch Tavern. Chief Shirley stated that during the night, five individuals were wounded by sniper fire. There were four reported firebombings. Of the five individuals who were hit by sniper fire, two were treated at a hospital and released, two hospitalized in satisfactory condition, and one hospitalized in fair condition. Chief Shirley stated that two of the patrol cars and one unmarked detective car, had been riddled with bullets. He stated that none of his officers were injured.

On July 6, 1970, Springfield Confidential Informant T-1 advised that there appears to be conflict between Steve Dorsey's Black Panthers and Cornelius Fortner's Peacestones because of Dorsey's group attempting to take over the Peacestones' racket.

On July 8, 1970, T-1 stated that Fortner and Dorsey were having a fist fight in the north end of Champaign to determine who would take over leadership. After the fist fight,

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FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
Also Known As The Black Panthers,
Champaign - Urbana, Illinois

JLL
[redacted] broke through
the crowd and shot and killed Cornelius Fortner.

Weapons

According to Springfield Confidential Informant T-1, the members of the "Black Revolutionary" gang and the Mighty Mighty Peacestones are heavily armed. They have access to pistols, rifles and shotguns, which are kept hidden in houses, vacant lots and vacant buildings in the north end and can be available at a moments notice. Informant stated that many of the guns are stolen.

Propensity for Violence

On July 13, 1970, Springfield Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the slightest incident could set off the Black Revolutionary Party and a riot would result. T-1 stated that there was continuing rivalry between the Peacestones and the Black Revolutionary Party. T-1 stated that there was a continuing juggle for power between the Black Revolutionary Party and the Peacestones and the group that has the most guns usually wins.

On July 19, 1970, T-1 stated that in a meeting held July 16, 1970, the Peacestones and the Black Revolutionary Party met to attempt to again effect a coalition. The meeting met with some success. T-1 advised that the general feeling of both groups was anti-white and anti-police and if an agreement could be met there would be further violence in Champaign, Illinois.

On October 12, 1970, T-1 advised that recently the main activities of the Black Revolutionary Party has been armed robberies of local gas stations and liquor stores in Champaign, Illinois. T-1 stated that the recent arrest of Steve Dorsey by the Champaign Police Department for armed robbery had the effect of disenchanting the members of the Black Revolutionary Party with Dorsey's leadership. T-1 stated that Earl Vogel has now assumed more of the leadership of the

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BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
Also Known As The Black Panthers,
Champaign - Urbana, Illinois

Black Revolutionary Party. Since the death of Cornelius Fortner, former leader of the Peacestones, the Black Revolutionary Party has absorbed most of the members of the Peacestones. T-1 noted that there is a constant play for position in the Black Revolutionary Party and the individual with the most power usually wins the leadership position.

T-1 reiterated that the slightest incident or confrontation between police and the Black Revolutionary Party could start a period of violence in the form of shooting at police cars and businesses in Champaign.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency: it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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APPENDIX

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY,
Also Known As The Black Panthers,
Champaign - Urbana, Illinois

MIGHTY MIGHTY PEACESTONES,
Also Known as
PEACESTONES,
PEACESTONE RANGERS,
CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS

According to Thomas Whipple, Lieutenant, Champaign Police Department, Champaign, Illinois, the Peacestones came into existence during the Summer of 1969, as a result of a coalition of Negro youth gangs of the north end of Champaign, Illinois. According to Springfield Confidential Informant T-1, the Peacestones were formed from members of the Satin Counts, Crabs, Black Commanders, and the Satin Lovers, all former Negro youth gangs.

Page 1 of the "Plain Truth" a former weekly newspaper distributed among the blacks of the north end of Champaign, carried an article entitled "Mighty Peacestones, An Open Letter", part of which follows:

"With this organization formerly being a group of gangs that have not united, I would say that this is beautiful. Beautiful, that is, because finally these young brothers have awakened to find out that bang-ganging each other ain't what's happening; in reality, this is defining who their real enemy is: 'Whitey'.

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BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
Also Known As The Black Panthers,
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
Also Known As
Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

According to the official newspaper of the BPP, the BPP was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby G. Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense, BPP.

The official newspaper, called "The Black Panther", regularly states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to as "pigs" who should be killed.

The newspaper, in its issue of September 7, 1968, had an article by the then Minister of Education, George Murray. This article ended with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

The BPP newspaper, issue of October 5, 1968, had an article introduced with the following statement: "We will not dissent from American government. We will overthrow it."

David Hilliard, Chief of Staff, BPP, in a speech at the San Francisco Polo Field on November 15, 1969, said "We will kill Richard Nixon."

David Hilliard, in the "New York Times", issue of December 13, 1969, was quoted as follows: "We advocate the very direct overthrow of the government by way of force and violence."

In the issue of April 25, 1970, the BPP newspaper had an article by Minister of Culture Emory Douglas as follows:

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APPENDIX

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
Also Known As The Black Panthers,
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois

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"The only way to make this racist U.S. government administer justice to the people it is oppressing, is...by taking up arms against this government, killing the officials, until the reactionary forces...are dead, and those that are left turn their weapons on their superiors, thereby passing revolutionary judgement against the number one enemy of all mankind, the racist U.S. government."

The BPP Headquarters is located at 1046 Peralta Street, Oakland, California. Branches of the BPP, and Committees to Combat Fascism, under control of the BPP, have been established in various locations in the USA.

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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

BLACK REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
Also Known As The Black Panthers,
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois

THE BLACK COALITION,
Also Known As
The Black Action Council United For Progress (BACUP),
Champaign - Urbana, Illinois

On January 13, 1970, Reverend James Offutt, Mr. Olive Baptist Church, Champaign, Illinois, advised that BACUP was set up by him in the Fall of 1969 with a \$10,000 grant from the Illinois Council of Churches of Springfield, Illinois. The purpose of BACUP originally was to effect a coalition of blacks of the north end of Champaign for purposes of promoting equality of opportunity in housing and employment. Offutt stated that in December of 1969, Stevie Jackson and Alonzo ~~Mitchell~~, local black militants, started leadership in BACUP. Offutt stated he resigned his position as the one and only board member because he did not agree with the way BACUP was being operated.

According to William Neumann, Sergeant, Champaign Police Department, BACUP has successfully brought the various Negro gangs of the north end of Champaign, Illinois, into a coalition which now includes the Mighty Mighty Peacestones. He estimated BACUP to have 60 to 75 hard core members, some of which are adult and some teenagers, all of whom would appear to be militant.

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APPENDIX

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